CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 151 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Wakasa Maru	T. Goto.	6,074	12 June	30 June
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	20 June	5 July
Takaoka Maru	S. Takiguchi.	7,047	29 June	14 July
Yokohama Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	10 July	17 July
Ceylon Maru	S. matsukura	4,805	14 July	29 July
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug.	26 Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA *	16,178
12th ,,	MEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,240
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	MALDERA*	16,325
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles,

†MALVA, †NARKUNDA, MOREA, MALDERA, KHYBER, KASHGAR, MACEDONIA — *Through Steamers from Australia. †Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
ABOUT		
27th July	Mandala	8,246
21st Aug.	Mantola	8,963
4th Sept.	Merkara	8,235
19th ,,	Mulbera	8,900
31st Oct.	Madura	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	MALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	—	10 911
28th July	MALDERA	—	15 325
8th Sept.	MANTUA	—	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	—	16,178

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922 26th June	LHASA	Karachi direct 10 a. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P.Gulf.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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Telephone No. 1230.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
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Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenchien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
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CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,500 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ... 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,909,000
Paid-up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £5,333,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,900,000 $ 00— £25,577,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 276, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.

PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Mederia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

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EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa. CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

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AND SEND
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EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

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AT THE AGE OF 21. GETS

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(Incorporated in England).

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BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

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Under the patronage of and largely suported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agents, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta — THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. — MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary, Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

G. [illegible]ERSON, General Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,06,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	66,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	8,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

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The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

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1, C[illegible] Calcutta.

Agency Applications [illegible]

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

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Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

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THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,

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CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

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JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED.—A young TYPIST for general office work. Apply stating salary required, age and previous experience to Box No. 8262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4159

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK. Apply Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 13513

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdone Hospital. Pay Rs. 300 —50—400. Apply with copy of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, BHOPAL.
A 13464

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persia good prospects. Apply to the SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B. B. & C. I. Rly.
A C13405

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A R4172

WANTED—ELECTRICAL FOREMAN for up-country. State previous experience and salary required. Send copies of testimonials. Apply Box No. 8203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4162

WANTED.—PRIVATE TEACHER, knowing good English and French. Permanent or Temporary. Apply personally. VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi.
A R4157

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with testimonials, and particulars of experience and state the salary required to Box No. 8207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13516

WANTED—An intelligent, trustworthy and hardworking CUSTOMS CLERK, to work in the Custom House and do the dock clearing. Preference will be given to one having experience in general work. Apply to Box No. 8208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13518

WANTED,—A GUARANTEED FAITHFUL ATTENDANT to an Indian going to England for 2 or 3 months with deck fare. Fooding and Rs. 75 p.m. A student wishing to labour and study there preferred. Apply with particulars to J. C. BOSAK. Dayal Bagh P. O., (Agra).
A R4157

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A 13450

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A R4146

WANTED—A Company or an expert to carry out the Minerological and Geological Survey of the State area of which is 1200 square miles about half of which is hilly country traversed by the Satpura ranges wherein the Survey would be specially needed. To apply with terms to DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI, Barwani C. I.
A 13399

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A 13400

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A R4170

WANTED—An accomplished LADY TUTOR to coach up an Indian lady in English and music. The applicant must know Hindustani. Pay up to Rs. 50 p m. Tution hours will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Apply to G. S. CHANDEL, Contractor, B. B. & C. I. Railway, MALAD, (Bombay.)
A R4167

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Drawing Teacher in A. V. School. The pay of the post is Rs. 42—4—70 plus house rent of Rs. 6 with local allowance at 15 per cent. Only qualified applicants are directed to apply to the CHAIRMAN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, Bandra Municipality.
A C13503

SUB-AGENTS WANTED—Applications are invited for Sub-Agencies for the sale of Kerosine, Petrol, Candles, Fuel Oil and Lubricating Oil in Bombay Presidency including its Native States, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana and United Province on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Messrs. Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co., Agents:—The United Refineries (Burma), Ltd., 54, Teeja Bhatwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, BOMBAY.
A C13329

WANTED—A. L. C. E. for the post of an ENGINEER, to be in charge of Water Works and all the P. W. D. Works of the Municipal Committee on a salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 with Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those qualified and having experience in Water Works need apply with copies of Testimonials, if any, The applications should reached the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1922, SHRIRAM SURAJMAL, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola, Dated Akola, 20-6-1922.
A C13491

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

WANTED—TUTIONS by an experienced graduates. For terms apply to Box. No. 8201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4155

HAVING EXPERIENCE as Foreman, Wireman, Carpenter and Mistry Seeks JOB. Please communicate to NARINJAN-SINGH, C/o. Partapsingh, St. George Hospital, BOMBAY.
B R4161

THE UNDERSIGNED having thorough experience in House wiring, Motor installation and other electrical machinery erection, internal combustion engine work seeks JOB, please communicate to RAMSINGH C/o. Partapsingh, St. George Hospital, BOMBAY.
B R4160

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Kashawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

NASIK, TO LET BUNGALOW, six bed rooms, two drawing, dining rooms, two detached kitchens, whole or in two parts. Apply N. J. BULSARA, Nasik.
C R4156

TO LET Versowa Road, Andheri, newly built BUNGALOWS. Apply NOWROJI JAMSETJI MISTRY, Lall Bag, Parel, Jerbai Wadia's M. Block.
C R4169

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GODOWN 50' x 50' or thereabout near Dadar Station G. I. P. Rly. to store Sulphuric Acid. Write with full particulars, stating rent, etc. or see personally Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, during office hours. (11 a.m to 5-30 p.m.)
D 13490

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUNGALOW or a building in Bombay, upto one lakh of rupees yielding a good return in rents situation seaside or on the hill preferred. Apply Box No. 8191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4134

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing off at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Shelf) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY, 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
13434

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (ii). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C13947

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

7 SEATER DAIMLER. Knight Engine, Alluminium painted body with grey leather upholstery. Electric lightting, nickle stating fittings. In perfect running order. Just the car for a rich Indian gentleman. Trial given. Apply Box No. 8205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 4165

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED,—CRUDE OIL ENGINE, Second-hand or new 40/60 H. P. State price with full particulars. Apply Box No. 8204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4163

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—One LIME STONE CRUSHING MACHINE in working order. See or write to J. K. PATHAK, 161, Laxmi Bhuwan, near Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
P R4149

FOR SALE—ONE 12 BY 10 ENSIGN Triple Extension solidly built mahogany camera with one d. dark slide and Dallmeyers Rapid Rectilenear lens 12 by 10 and heavy oak Tripod stand in splendid condition. Price Rs. 400 or highest offer. Must be sold. L. N. CHOUDHURI, 159, Civil Station, Jubulpore.
K R4168

WANTED—Wood Working SAW MILL MACHINES, New or Second-hand. Frame Saws Vertical, Bend Saw Horizental, Pendlum Cross Cut, Circular Saws. Please submit Specifications, Estimates, Illustrations or Photoes and state staion of delivery. Please communicate with R. B. HARJI MAL, Mills Owner, Peshawar.
K 13517

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW 20 N H. P. VERTICAL BOILER 100 lbs pressure, 20 H. P. Orenstein and Koppel's 2 ft. gauge Locomotive, 14 and 18 lbs rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 16 ft. Loudon Screw cutting Lathes, 21" Empire high speed Drilling Machine, 3', 4" travel Planing Machine, 2½ Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 15 B H. P. (B. T. H.) Electric Motor, Secondhand 6, 8, 10 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 32 B H. P. Hornsby and 65 B. H. P Campbell Oil Engine 6 and 10 Ton Road Roller, 4 double cylinder horizontal Steam Winches, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 18 ft. screw cutting Lathes, 12" stroke Slotting Machine, 4 and 6' Planing Machines, 14" outlet Roots Blower, 5" and 8" Centrifugal Pumps, 30" Weston Sugar Centrifugals, Rosedown Thompson Export Oil Presses, 10", 24" Log Frame, 8' 9' Circular Saw Benches. Inspection Invited. Send for our latest list. B. D. BERY & CO., 43, Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.—Telegrams—"Endeavour" Calcutta.
K 13424

EDUCATIONAL.

FIRST YEAR MATHEMATICS-CLASS can be arranged if enough students join. Write to Prof. R. D. KAROL, Govardhan Mansions, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4.
M R4120

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M E13135

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13230

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ACADEMIC ACCOMPLISHMENT is ideal for advancement in life, and it can be acquired by the sound training in Shorthand and Typewriting (80 days' Course), Accountancy, Banking, Law, Correspondence, Business Administration. Special lectures from July in Secretarial Course. The Institute of Bankers, and G. D. A. Courses for lucrative situations in Government and Commercial Houses. Diplomas granted from Universities of London, Glasgow, Paris, New York and Oxford. Apply The Director of Studies, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R4171

THE PUNCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL—OPENS 1st July, 1922, with complete Boarding and Lodging arrangements in "Glen Terrace", the most spacious and nicely situated Bunglow on the Hills. The School will have the First Five Standards only at present. Gujarathi and Marathi will be taught as vernaculars and Sanskrit and French as Second Languages.

The charges per head will be Rs. 50 only per month, inclusive of Boarding, Lodging and School Fees. For particulars please apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, M. V. PANDIT, B.A.
M R4067

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, 24 oz. quart tin delivered any address India, Rs. 4-2. CAROLINA ESTATE, Coonoor R. S.
T R4110

MOSQUITO NETTING (bleached) durable, double thread, 2 yards width, at Re. 1-12 per yard. Apply Box No. 8198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4150

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, and SPAGHETTI, Manufactured according to the famous Italian Formula, 9 per lb., in 4 lb. tins, ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Malan, Kangra, PUNJAB.
T C13241

WRITING INKS—Made of Indian Ingredients. Try once and you will forget English Inks. Price Rs. 1/8 per 25 oz. bottle. JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., 163, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R4088

RICE STARCH POWDER. STOCK OF 1,500 maunds for disposal packed in two maund double bags. Also 130 maunds Maize Starch Powder. Offers invited for whole or part ex. Steamer Calcutta. SURMA VALLEY SAW MILLS, Ltd., Bhanga Bazar P. O., Sylhet District.
R4124

REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Policy Rs. 210, also cheap second-hand typewriters. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Type copying work executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriting taught by touch system at very moderate rates. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil, Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3998

CABINET GRAMOPHONES.—Exceedingly cheap and beautiful present. Exquisite design and workmanship. Indispensable to any decent drawing room. Buy from Direct Importers and save a middleman's (40 per cent.) profit. Apply FRENCHMAN BROS., Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O.
T R4148

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4989.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12 ...	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 225	250
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

REWARD OF RS. 100.

THE above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the thieves who removed two spare wheels from an Arrol-Johnston car in the compound of Khatau Mansions, Cooperage Road, during the night of Saturday the 24th instant. Communications should be addressed to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., 22A, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.
C13584

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st July, 1922, the timings of the following trains will be altered:—
36 Up Madras Express will leave Raichur at 1-10 arrive Poona 16-31 leave there at 17-0 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 21 40.
20 Up Passenger will leave Poona at 10-45 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 17-20.
22 Up Express will leave Poona at 15-0 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 19-45.
18 Up will leave Uruli at 14-1 as at present arrive Poona 15-10 leave there at 15-35 and pick up its present timings from Neral.
15 Down will leave Dhond at 19-30 arrive Hotgi 2-38 and leave at 2-52 as at present.
16 Up will leave Sholapur at 19-30 and arrive Poona 5-50 leave at 6-25 as at present.
32 Up Parcel Express will leave Hotgi at 21-35 and pick up its present timings from Angar.
723 Down Mixed will leave Murtizapur at 23-30 and arrive Ellichpur at 3-30.
724 Up Mixed will leave Ellichpur at 5-0 and arrive Hurtizapur at 6-55.

A new suburban train will be introduced between Thana and Bombay stopping at all stations to following timings:—

DOWN.

Victoria Terminus	dep.	15-10
Thana	arr.	16-20

UP.

Thana	dep.	16-20
Victoria Terminus	arr.	17-30

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st June, 1922.
C13459

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13472

FOR SALE.

SILVER HOWDAH, Dianomo, Tapestry, Banat in colours, Phyttens, Ice Machines, Pianos and Furniture consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Settees, etc., large stock, Brand new and reliable, also second hand Motors ready for sale. Good discount on big orders. Price and particulars on application to
THE HOME MEMBER
Jhalarapatan,
RAJPUTANA
C13458

SHRI GONDAL PANJRAPOLE PRIZE FUND.

P. O. GONDAL (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DRAWING of our PRIZE FUND was to take place in April, 1922, but as coupens could not reach our office in time from many far off places the date has to be changed and 23rd July, 1922, is fixed for the same. This is the final date and coupens not reaching our office will be declared as cancelled. Agents are requested to send their books with money before this date.

P. H. GOOYA,
R. D. SETH,
Hon. Secretaries,
Gondal Panjrapole.
C13512

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Saturday, the 1st Proximo to Saturday, the 15th Proximo both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.
June 1922.
C13420

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM AND BRASS WORKS, LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Aluminium and Brass Works, Ltd., is to be held at 12 noon (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at the Office of Mr. V. A. Desai at No. 72, Apollo Street next to Messrs. James Pears and Co., Fort for the purpose of passing resolutions for taking the Company into voluntary liquidation.

It is in the interests of the shareholders to stop the business of the Company and to wind up the Company as soon as possible and they are therefore requested to be present at the meeting at 11-45 a.m. (S. T.).

JAFFERBHAI CANJI,
and others.
Members of the Committee appointed by the large body of Shareholders.
R4152

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.

Entrance.—Hornby Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the Java Sea & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., for Bombay Presidency, as from 1st June, 1922. Fire, Marine & Motor-car Insurances accepted at Tariff rates. For further particulars apply to—

L. V. GOVINDJI & CO.,
283, Hornby Road,
Kavarana Building,
C13511 BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE JOINT LIQUIDATORS of Phillips and Company, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) invite Tenders for the purchase of the business of the Company including the Goodwill, stock in trade, furniture and outstandings and, with the consent of the Principal which the Joint Liquidators will endeavour but do not bind themselves, to obtain the several agencies held by the Company.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender" and addressed to the Joint Liquidators of the Company at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay, and will be received upto and inclusive of the 30th June 1922.

Information as to the nature amount and value of the stock-in-trade and other assets offered for sale can be obtained by any bona fide Tenderer on application in person to the Joint Liquidators at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 P. C. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned but without interest if the Tender is not accepted.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Joint Liquidators a further deposit of 15 P. C. of the amount of his tender within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is communicated to him, and to complete the purchase on or before the 31st July 1922.

Failure to pay the second deposit or to complete the purchase by the date mentioned shall entitle the Joint Liquidators to forfeit the deposit or deposits paid and to resell the assets of the Company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

NADIRSHAW H. F. SUKHIA,
DINSHAW D. SHROFF,
Joint Liquidators of Phillips & Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Dated this 31st day of May 1922.
BA C13

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA AND OTHERS. ..... Plaintiffs
Versus.
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921, the following immovable property known as Ebrahim Khan's House will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the 28th day of June 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their Appurtenances situate at Matheran in the Registration Sub-district of Karjat in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty-two gunthas be the same a little more or less and described particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain Map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76' Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.
R. P. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C13

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GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

FIRST CONVOCATION.

MR. GIDWANI'S ADDRESS.

The following is the speech delivered by Principal A. T. Gidwani at the recent convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith:—

The Gujarat Vidyapith was inaugurated eighteen months ago when Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. It is our misfortune that Mahatmaji is not here to-day to give his blessings to the first batch of our graduates. The only consolation that I can offer them is that they will receive from him tenfold blessings, if they spend the period between now and his release in graduating in the school of service and sacrifice.

This is the first convocation of the Vidyapith and its special interest lies in the fact that the candidates for degrees to-day are our foundation students for whom the Mahavidyalaya was started. They are the senior members of the brave band of 59 who were the first to respond to the call of the Calcutta Congress. Referring to them, on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony, (Mahatmaji had said: 'Those who have already joined are not mere students; they are half teachers. The college is their creation; they have laid its foundation. If they had not joined, the college would not have been founded. The college will not succeed, in spite of all the efforts of the professors, if these students do not play their part well. May God give them the strength to continue their work during the time the great struggle continues. If they do that even if the numbers remain small, the college will become a model institution." The struggle still continues and it is likely to last some time. May God give them the strength to toil ceaselessly to bring back Mahatmaji into an India disciplined and organized for freedom.

HISTORY OF GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

The Gujarat Vidyapith was inaugurated at a time of political excitement, and the motive behind it was not purely educational. Periods of unrest are hardly suited for new experiments in education which require cool and dispassionate thinking, and it is difficult to recall a period of greater unrest in India than the winter of 1920. But somehow, it is always at such times that movements of national education have been set on foot. The Partition agitation and the Home Rule agitation both gave rise to national universities. Whenever the nation has striven to rise, it has instinctively felt its weak spot to be the denationalising system of education. It is therefore, not surprising that the most daring movement of modern times included in its programme a student revolt. The terrible humiliation that India suffered when panic-stricken Principals of Punjab Colleges degraded their noble calling by betraying their innocent students, had drawn forcible attention to the vicious nature of Government influence in education. In a movement, the essence of which is the withdrawal of all possible voluntary association from the existing alien tyrany, with the memories of the martial law regime fresh in men's minds, it became an integral part of the programme to remove the youth of the nation from the control and influence of Government Universities and departments of education.

It was under such circumstances that the fourth session of the Gujarat Provincial Conference held at Ahmedabad passed a resolution declaring the prevailing system of education to be prejudicial to our needs and aspirations and favouring the establishment of institutions independent of the Government. The conference appointed a committee to give effect to its resolution and the committee, which with its co-opted members consisted of forty members, constituted itself the provisional senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith. That body with a few changes still remains the governing body of the Vidyapith. Before next Diwali a more permanent constitution is to be devised and the senate re-organized on a proper elective basis.

AIMS OF THE VIDYAPITH.

Although it was a political impulse that gave birth to the Vidyapith it does not work for political ends alone. It has definitely set before itself for its object the organization of education on national lines in the province. The first essential point is independent national control of education. That is the aspect that the Congress resolutions emphasized. The Vidyapith at once stepped into the place of Government and gave recognition, affiliation and grant-in-aid to schools that gave up their connection with Government departments. In the Mahavidyalaya we made arrangements for non-co-operating students of higher classes to complete their old courses of study. We organized examinations for students of other provinces that had not yet developed their own educational organisations.

Great as is the necessity of detaching ourselves completely from Government influence, that alone cannot suffice to realize our aims in education. The freedom we have obtained, has to be used for evolving a superior organization. That is bound to be a slow process; but we have made some advance in that direction. We are not in a position to set up a school in every village to make education nation-wide. But we have determined to make it nation-deep. We do not recognize or affiliate any institution that invidiously excludes any member of the suppressed classes. To this principle we have religiously adhered. Even at the very commencement of the movement when numbers naturally mattered much, we allowed the City High School of Ahmedabad to go out of the movement on this issue; and now there is pending the case of a High School in Nadiad which must either live up to our creed or give up its affiliation.

ELEVATION OF SUPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We realize that the elevation of suppressed communities cannot come about by such means alone. Our contribution to it must be more positive to be real. With that object we have started special institutions for direct work among the Dheds and Bhangis. Our chief centres for this work are Godhra and Nadiad where Mr. Fadke and Mr. Indulal Yagnik have organised schools and ashrams which are run by devoted workers who have made this their life work. As our workers grow in humility and love, this side of our activity will expand. Our new graduates can find no better scope for their energy and enthusiasm.

DEFECT IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

The greatest defect in Indian Education is the absence from it of national atmosphere. It is impossible to get national atmosphere in institutions where all the work is conducted through the medium of a foreign tongue, where foreigners hold every important position, where you have your inferiority impressed upon you in a thousand and one ways. In these places our boys grow in an atmosphere of cant and hypocrisy, in habits of servility and dependence, untrue to the kindred points of heaven and home. The Gujarat Vidyapith has adopted the provincial vernacular as the medium of instruction up to the highest stage. We cherish no superstitions about the indispensability of English Principals and Professors. The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya is manned by men whose passion is for culture and country and not for fat salaries and pensions. The salary of the Principal of a Government college will suffice for more than half of the staff of our college. The question of professors' salaries is not one of economy alone. On it depends to a consider able extent, atmosphere and inspiration. The Engineer, the Lawyer, and even the Physician can exact their fees without prejudice to the quality of their work, but the teacher may not sell his knowledge to the highest bidder. That is the wholesome Indian tradition to which the traditions of the alien education services are entirely foreign. We have gathered together earnest and devoted workers whose example, I trust, will influence our graduates in the choice of their careers. I look forward to our graduates forming education societies in every Taluka of Gujarat and running public institutions in the spirit of service and sacrifice. The Vidyapith must be an educational mission for Gujarat sending missionaries to create new centres in every nook and corner of the province. Adoption of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction is important for national atmosphere. It is no less important for the success of any educational system. There is so much agreement on this point in all circles that I do not consider it necessary to enter into a discussion about it here. On the merits of the question most educationalists are agreed; but, the difficulty that discourages many of them is the absence of suitable and sufficient literature in many vernaculars. Gujarati is not particularly fortunate in this direction. But, we have boldly adopted it as our medium of instruction believing that our Provincial culture will grow quicker for that change. We do not sacrifice the interests of our students by insisting on the exclusive use of Gujarati by every professor. There are non-Gujarati professors on our staff who cannot teach in Gujarati nor can Gujarati professors themselves teach abstruse subjects exclusively in Gujarati. But an honest effort is being made and the progress is encouraging. Practically all the work of the First Year Class is being conducted in the Vernacular, and some of the professors lecture to higher classes also in Gujarati. Professors are engaged in writing text-books in Gujarati, some of which are now in the press. Students are allowed and encouraged to answer examination papers in Gujarati and their debates, conversation and correspondence are all conducted in their mother tongue. The official records are also kept in Gujarati. If we waited to adopt the vernacular till all text books and other facilities are complete, I know that we would have to wait for ever.

LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA.

Several friends have suggested to me that Hindustani, the *Lingua Franca* of India should be the universal medium of instruction all over India. But it must be remembered that the *Lingua Franca* of Europe is not the medium of instruction at Oxford and Cambridge. Hindustani occupies a much better position in India, than French in Europe; for Hindustani is understood almost universally in large parts of the country, while French is known in Europe to a limited few only. But, even then it is vain to expect the Bengali and the Maharatta to break away from his past tradition and culture treasured in his native tongue. Many provinces have either already a fairly developed language and literature or are on a fair way to having one. We do not start with a clean slate. I think, that the ends of culture will be better served by developing to its utmost, the tongue that is spoken by the masses in their cottage homes. That way culture will spread nation wide and not remain the precious privilege of a chosen few. It is essential for every one to learn some Hindustani and for some to learn it well for inter-provincial purposes. We teach all our students Hindustani both in Hindi and Urdu scripts. With Aligarh Muslims learning Hindi and Ahmedabad Hindus learning Urdu, the Hindi, Urdu controversy will lose all its bitterness.

HOW TO SECURE NATIONAL ATMOSPHERE.

To secure national atmosphere in our institutions it is also necessary to furnish and equip them with Indian simplicity. The European style of furnishing our schools and colleges, besides being so expensive, gives them an artificial atmosphere entirely out of harmony with the surroundings. The pictures on the wall, the songs on the lips, the clothes of the teachers and the pupils, the character of the building must all be determined from this point of view. We conduct our work squattingon the floor and two years' experience has not discouraged us.

PROMOTION OF SPINING WHEEL.

National education must also note the Nation's need. India's sore need to-day is the spinning wheel. There is no better place than the village sihool to restore the spinning wheel in the economy of the nation. And what better method can you discover for inculcating the ideals of service and love of country than an intelligent use of the spinning wheel, with a proper appreciation of its objects? The village school should be the centre for supplying slivers to village spinners and the school loom could weave at least some of the village yarn. It is our experience that a substantial part of the cost of the village school can be thus met wtihout prejudice to normal studies. This is the only way of financing village education on a large scale to make education nation-wide.

PSYCHOPHYSICAL EDUCATION.

These things, far more than Curricula and schemes of studies demand immediate attention. The scheme that we or other national institutions have adopted is not radically different from other University schma. I am a believer in the Psychophysical education of the ancient ashramas of which Arvindo Ghosh speaks. But, I know that that is not within our reach, on any large scale. We have not the men for it, and those who can run such institutions can hardly be parts of large organizations. But within these limitations we can still make many improvements. We can emphasize aspects of culture that have been woefully neglected such as Music and Art. We can introduce a more serious study of social sciences. We can introduce the study of other European languages besides English. We can stimulate the study of Indian Vernaculars at our Universities to create and foster inter-provincial cultural influences. Indigenous medicine can be helped, the evils of formal examinations can be minimized and the humanities can be so cultivated that the scorn which arts colleges, as they are now run, have justly earned, may be turned into respect. These are the directions in which we have made an appreciable advance in the Gujarat Vidyapith.

Our organization is only eighteen months old. Yet it comprises the Mahavidyalaya and the Puratatva Mandir equipped with fine libraries, one teachers' training school, 15 high schools, 22 middle schools and 196 primary schools We examined 936 candidates at the matriculation examination during the last two years and 268 for other examinations.

THE SWARAJ ASHRAM.

I cannot close this review of Vidyapith activities without referring to the Swaraj Ashram. In February, 1921 we called upon our students to abandon their studies for the time being to take up propaganda work in villages. They stayed together in that Ashram under my care for about two months and were then sent out to different parts of the province. They organized village and Taluka samitis, collected Swaraj Fund, ran village schools and Antavja Shalas and they set thousands of wheels going in famine areas and other places, and played an important part in the organization of the Bardoli Taluka. Many of them are among the candidates for degrees to-day. I know that they are anxious to serve Gujarat in humble ways. These men must organize themselves and leaders of Gujarat who can look forward into the future should see the importance of giving the fullest scope to them. On our ability to organize and fully utilize the talent and energy of our young Builders depends largely our success.

We have a comprehensive programme in hand. We can carry it out only if we receive generous help. The Maha Vidyalaya and the Pura Tatva Mandir must have their permanent homes, however humble. More than a hundred resident students are now scattered in half a dozen bungalows in different places. There is no house available to accommodate our larger classes. Some three lakhs are immediately needed to provide the necessary building. And if we are to satisfy the growing demand for a science institute and carry out our educational programmes in villeges we must have at least ten lakhs. Mahatmaji was negotiating for a plot for the Maha Vidyalaya at the time of his arrest. I asked him in the Sabarmati Jail if he wanted me to proceed further in that direction. His reply was "Double Speed." It is for Gujaratis all over the country to help me to carry out his idea.

Starving and homeless Jewish Children in Berdiansk. (Ukraine.)

INDIAN IMPERIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Imperial Police Associtaion of Bengal was held yesterday at the United Service Club under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

The Bengal meeting was attended by 25 Imperial officers stationed near Calcutta including the Inspector General of Police and three Deputy Inspectors General of Police.

GREAT TRAGEDY IN THE "UKRAINE"

"A MILLION JEWS IN GRIP OF STARVATION."

DR. NANSEN'S MOVING APPEAL

Dr. Bogen, who has recently visited Kiev, Jitomir, Berditchev, Vinnitza, Proskurov, reports:—"There were thousands of persons all huddled in a large dark hall, lying on the bare floor. There was a man with a terribly sick child, telling us how for months he was trying to get back to Riasan but he had no money. There was a group of women. They were sitting on their ragged belongings. They had no place to go; they had arrived in Kiev looking for food. The people were sick, miserable, dilapidated, broken humanity. At the feeding station were men, women and children all waiting in vain for food. The concentration shelter for refugees were a nightmare of horror. All human beings, men, women and children of various classes huddled together in as small a space as possible. An expression in their faces and eyes of utter despair.

"There is no question in my mind that this situation is the most acute case of suffering due to want and neglect that I have ever witnessed. I am telling you how I feel, just coming from the field, where I mingled with and talked to the people.

"Their faces haunt me. Their voices ring in my ears and my heart bleeds."

Dr. Nansen, the illustrious humanitarian and devoted High Commissioner of the League of Nations, writes to the Fund for the Relief of Jewish Victims of the War:

"I write to you to-day just a few lines in my despair, not knowing, what more we can possibly do for Ukraine, where the situation seems to go from bad to worse, and we have unfortunately very small means to meet the increasing demands.

"The reports I receive from my representative, Maor Quishling, are simply appalling and I have just received a new pleading report to-day saying that the situation is desprate among the Jewish population. He therefore states that immediate and large foreign relief is necessary.

Domations should be sent to:—

MR. W. TOLKOWSKY.
Acting Belgian Consul.
7, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

or

Miss. FLORENCE E. HASKELL, B. A.
Editor "Zions Messenger."
29/30. Alexandra Terrace,
Bombay. No 8.

THE "EGYPT" DISASTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is more than a month, since the ill-fated S. S. "Egypt" was sunk and the damaging reports against the Indian seamen are refuted by the Press. There is a Government Shipping Office in Bombay, which is maintained on the trade and kept to safeguard and defend tre interests and welfare of the Indian seamen who are employed through it. After signing on, the shipping articles by the seamen for employment on board the ship, in the presence of the Shipping master or his assistants, the Shipping office retains a copy of the same in record, in which is written the names, capacities, ages, birth-places, nationallities, and religions, of the respective seamen, by which can be found out, the fortunates and the unfortunates, in cases like the present one, if names of the survivors and the dead could be got, as in the present case. The Shipping Office is quiet, as if nothing has happened that concerned it, when the whole of India is shocked and stirred, as if by an earthquake, through the degrading reports against the Indian seamen, the first of their kind. Nor have the shipping brokers of the house of Chichgar, who solely enjoy, the brokerage since the establishment of the same in Bombay, one soothing word to say to these unfortunates.

Mr. Baptista, the president of the Indian Seamen's Union of Bombay, which up to date, represents only the Saloon section of the seamen, owing to the unexhausted and powerful influence of the brokers, has published the interview, which he had with the saloon crew of the ill-fated "Egypt." Why did the Shipping Master and brokers not take the statements, of the Dock and Engine Room crew, who are under their sole control?

I will be much obliged if the Shipping Master of Bombay, would reply to the following few questions, for the knowledge and satisfaction of the public:—

(1) Why an interview from the surviving Indian seamen was not sent to India?

(2) Why he kept the families of both the fortunates and the unfortunates of the ill-fated "Egypt's" Indian crew, into mortal anxieties, till the arrival of the S. S. "Macedonia" with the survivers?

(3) And why, up to now, knowing the anxieties of the public, did he not publish a statement detailing the names, birth places, nationalities, ages, and religious of the dead and survivors of the ill-fated "Egypt"?—Yours etc.

A. MAZARELLO

Bombay, June 23.

"PANIC ON THE 'EGYPT'"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista by his lucid account of the "Egypt" disaster constructed from the stories of the surviving Goanese stewards has done a service to all lovers of justice and fair play. As you rightly point out in your editorial columns, Mr. Baptista's version bears, on the face of it, a greater impress of truth than the sensational stories of gallant Captain Carr and other European passengers, stories obviously manufactured for propaganda purposes. If anybody was to blame it was presumably the Captain and the officers of the ship who did not earlier realize the gravity of the situation. The rushing of the water into the cabins was the first intimation of impending danger, and at that stage there does not appear to have been much time for the mock-heroics with which Reuter and the mail papers have regaled us. To a student of history these stories of heroism and cowardice appear to be as myths to be classed with the myths with which history is too often full.

It may not be generally known that Charles Kingsley gave up his chair of modern history at Oxford because he said he considered history "largely a lie." William Tell was a myth; the siege of Troy is largely a myth; the Spartans at Thermopylae were not 300 but at least 7,000; Nero was not a monster, he did not kill his mother, nor fiddle over burning Rome; Alfred never allowed the cakes to burn, nor ventured into the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel; the Duke of Willington at Waterloo never uttered the famous words, "Up guards, and at them." The Government of India is not a paternal administration. These and other myths have persisted as history and—except, perhaps, the last—will persist till the end of time. And whatever may be the report of the committee on the "Egypt" disaster, the courage and heroism of the men and women of British breed and the cowardice of the Indian crew will be myths that will live in history.—Yours, etc.

FABIOLUS.

STATE PRISONERS' REGULATIONS.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR MOPLAHS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 26.

The "Madras Mail" states:—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee, the State Prisoners' Regulations are expected to be repealed by the Government of India. Under these regulations the Government exercise powers against Moplahs under the Moplah Outrages Act of 1859. In certain cases the same regulation can be used in Ganjam and Vizagapatam agency tracts. If the State Prisoners' regulations are repealed, provisions will have to be made for the exercise of such powers in the agency tracts as well as with regard to the Moplahs. Proposals are now being made for the purpose of introducing self-contained acts in these respects both with regard to agency and Moplah tracts. When the sanction of the Government of India is obtained it is very likely bills will be introduced for carrying out that legislation in the local Council.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MONSOON SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

His Excellency Lord Lytton will open the monsoon session of the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday next. The session will be a short one lasting only two weeks. Mr. Surendrantah Roy, Deputy President will preside as Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, the new President of the Council is still in England. The principal item of business is the introduction of supplementary budget which includes grants of large sums of money to transferred subjects. There are over two hundred questions and about one hundred fifty resolutions by non-official members.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

INTERDINING AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 26.

In order to remove the curse of untouchability from the fold of Hinduism and to set a practical example before the public, the President and members of the Arya Samaj Sabha, Lahore, had arranged for a citizens' dinner, to which about two thousand untouchables and other members of the depressed classes had been invited. The dinner took place in the open lawns behind the Gurudutt Bhawan last night and some of the prominent citizens of Lahore including Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Sanatinists and others took their dinner sitting side by side with untouchables. The guests also included about two to three hundred respectable ladies, who also ate with their sisters of the depressed classes openly and publicly. A sumptuous dinner was served to the guests and everybody present thanked the organisers and specially Bhai Parmanand for the feast.

GURDWARA REFORM.

SIKHS' CONFIDENCE IN PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM OF KIRPAN.

(Associated Press.)

GUJRANWALA, June 26.

At the Sikh Political Conference held here yesterday under the presidency of Sardar Mehtab Singh, ex-Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council and attended by a large number of Sikhs, resolutions were passed acknowledging the great services which the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had rendered to the Sikh community and expressing full confidence in them; placing on record its solemn declaration that the Sikh community was fully determined to secure freedom and carry on the reform of their Gurdwaras and maintain freedom of the *Kirpan* at every sacrifice that might be demanded of them; declaring its firm resolve to continue the struggle till those who have suffered for the sake of *Panth* were restored to liberty; expressing its conviction that Khaddar formed one of the most important preparations for the attainment of Swaraj; congratulating *panthic* and national leaders on their sacrifices and suffering; assuring them that their patriotic labours for God and motherland would not go in vain but would bear a rich harvest of reward in securing Swaraj for India and religious freedom for Sikhs and other communities; placing on record its deep sense of the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the world in general and to India in particular and expressing the conviction that Akalis who have cheerfully gone to jails in the struggle for the freedom of the Gurdwara and freedom of the *Kirpan* were entirely innocent. The conference invited the attention of the Punjab Congress Committee to the fact that the work of the Congress was suffering as no decision had yet been arrived at regarding Sikh representation.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature, which was appointed in the Simla session last year, to consider various provisions of the Bill amending a large number of sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, have concluded its examination of the measure, and have signed a report which is unanimous in main respects. The Bill had no less than 160 clauses, and the Committee, which met early in June, held fifteen sittings, to-day's meeting being the last. This Committee has, however, left untouched those sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which refer to racial distinctions between Europeans and Indians, as this subject has been entrusted to a special and strong Committee, which, some days ago, signed their Report.

The origin of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and its progress in various stages have interesting history behind it. The Criminal Procedure Code, as it exists to-day, was last revised in 1898. Just before the war the Government of India thought that a sufficient interval having passed since the last revision, the time had come when it was advisable to undertake a fresh modification of the Code with a view to bringing it in accordance with modern conditions. Accordingly, it took up the examination of the Code, but owing to the heavy pressure of war, their efforts had to be slackened in this respect.

WHY POSTPONEMENT WAS MADE.

On the conclusion of the war, Government again took up the question of the amendment of the Code. But, in the meantime, the Reforms Act was passed. Government thought it wise, therefore, to further postpone the legislation with a view to placing it more before the representative Legislature of India than the defunct Legislative Council. When the new Parliament met in Delhi for the first time in 1921, Government introduced a Bill in the Council of State, proposing amendments of the Code. This measure being highly important and so numerous in its provisions that the officials thought it better to have a Joint Committee of both Houses to form a Select Committee on it, while the Upper House agreed to such a Committee. When the Assembly was asked to nominate its members to sit on the Joint Committee the proposal was strongly criticised and thrown out after a lively debate, in which lawyers, who are quite numerous in the Assembly, took a leading part. In deference to the wishes of the Lower House, Government eventually withdrew the Bill, and after amending it further, so as to eliminate criticism, reintroduced it in Simla (September) session, last year. This time the originating Chamber was the Assembly. The proposal for a Joint Committee was, later, agreed to by both Houses. This Committee, though appointed in September, could not meet till after eight months. They sat in Simla in the beginning of June and concluded their labours to-day.

MALABAR RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, June 26.

Mr. Madhav Row of the Servants of India Society and Secretary, Malabar Central Relief Committee addressed a public meeting here on Malabar Relief, the Dewan presiding. The latter announced his Highness the Maharaja's further contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the Relief Fund. Further collections are being made at Trivandrum, Quillon, Alleppey, Cochin and Trichur which Madhav Rao is expected to visit on route to Calicut.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East India	Nil
" " Import	...
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 73
New York, 11 a.m. July	20 95
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	21 07
Jan.	20 73
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	20 92
Oct.	20 72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	...
July	12 63
August	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	12 33
Nov.	...
Dec.	12 09
Jan.	12 01
Feb.	...
Mar	11 80
April	11 77
May	11 73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	12 61
July	12 44
August	12 36
September	12 37
Oct.	12 16
November	12 03
December	11 94
January	11 85
February	11 78
March	11 71
April	11 65
May	11 60

Tone :—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 40
July	18 48
Aug.	18 66
Sept.	18 70
Oct.	18 85
Nov.	18 95
Dec.	19 00
Jan.	19 05
Feb.	19 15
Mar.	19 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 10
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 10
" " " Fully HGood	10 50
" " " Fine	11 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 00
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	6 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 24th,

Total in Sight	10,24,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	397,000
" set Indian " "	1 6,00
American " "	2,670, 0
Other " "	321,000
Total Sales	69,000
East Indian Sales	1,300
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	24,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	173,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Constant	2,000
Futures at New York July	21 40
" " " Oct.	21 40
" " " Dec.	21 23
" " " Jan.	21 08
Spot Cotton at New York	21 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 00
Futures at New York July	21 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 06
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand Bills	...
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 24th.

July	21 40
Oct.	21 40
Future at New York.	
Dec	21 23
Jan	21 08

London, June 24th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	...
Bar Silver Spot	85 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 24th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" " 2 months hence	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Very Quiet	
Interest day to day loans	2 5/16
" 7 day Market loans	2 9/16
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 28rd.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Paid Sellers	51/6
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Paid Sellers	50/9
Australian 52 lbs. June Paid Sellers	53
Tone :—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/8
Hongkong	£115
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed —June-July Paid	£18 3/4
Linseed, Argentine June July Junes July Sellers	£19 3/4
Tone :—Better doing	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66 1 2
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£35 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£85 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£88 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 15 16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt Securities 3%	56
7% Indian Loan	£116

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt,	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June steady	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	19/10 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/7 1/2
Tone :—Firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27.

To-day again 45 points are reported lower in New York futures. There has been a sharp reaction during the last few days on reports of improved weather there, after the recent steady advance. We do not think that the decline is likely to go much further and look for an upward tendency before long both in the Home markets and here. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. Mg. Broach July/August at Rs. 511 and going down by half a rupee went upto Rs. 515¼ on Bazar buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 514. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 514½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 515½ and closed at Rs. 516½. Fine Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 447½ and advanced till Rs. 451½ remaining Rs. 450 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 462½ and went upto Rs. 466. The rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 464½. F. G. Mg. Bengal July was Rs. 380 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and there was a good demand for nice Oomras by Exporters and Mills.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, June 27th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt,		516 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July		381
Fine Oomra	July		453
" "	Sept.		467
Southerns	July/Augt.		517 1/2

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27th.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July/August	514
Fally Good Bengal	July	380
Fine Oomra's	July	448
" "	Sept.	464
Southerns	July/Augt.	516

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27th.

Description, Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	...	...	405	385	365	...
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	...	475	460	445	...	...
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	515	500	485	...	...	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	495	4 0	465	...	...	
M. G. Broach	...	...	530	520	510	...
Southerns	...	...	...	531	520	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th June 1922.

Cotton	9168 Bales.
Wheat	26548 Cowt.
Linseed	2661 "
Rape, etc.	1122 "
Gingellyseed	950 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	947 "
Castorseed	904 "
Rice	1332 "
Myrabollams	427 "
Cottonseed	2915 "
Mowraseed	129 "
Gram	47 "
Juwar	120 "
Masur	181
Barley	Nil
Bajra	677 "
Coal	790 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
Tos Demand	335
American Dollars	322
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	277
"	167
Jaropose	179 1/2

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 27.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-3.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-3-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-4-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 94-6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 94.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 94-2.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 337.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A., Frcs. 357.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 347.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 167½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 162.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 277.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 353.
London Gold ready, sh. 94.
London Silver ready, d. 35-14.
London Silver forward, d. 35-14.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet and Unchanged. India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.41.
French Exchange, Frcs. 52.60.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.20.
Belgian Exchange, Frcs. 55.40.
Italian Exchange, Frcs. 94.90.
German Exchange, Mrks. 1520.
Prague Exchange, Krone. 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1930, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan, due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

The Share market is closed to-day.

COLOUR.

June 27th

Quotations :—	Rs.	A	P	per sack
Alizarine I. P.	360	0	0	"
Alizarine 20%	100	0	0	per cwt
Alizarine 20%	80	0	0	"
Congo-Red	2	0	0	per bl.
Benzo Purpurine	3	4	0	"
Delta Purpurine	4	0	0	"
Magenta Crystals	8	9	0	"
Malachite Green	7	0	0	"
Fast Red Madrasi	7	0	0	"
Crysophinine	7	0	0	"
Victoria Blue	6	8	0	"
Metanil Yellow con.	6	0	0	"
Sulpher Black	1	12	0	"

COMPANY MEETING.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company 25, Waudby Road, Fort, when Mr. Madhowji Virji presided. The following annual report of the directors was adopted:—

The Company has made a gross profit of Rs. 9,74,073-6-7; after deducting Rs. 94,347-14-9 by way of Agents' Commission and allowing Rs. 1,14,881-10-8 by way of provision for Super-Tax and Income-Tax, a nett profit of Rs. 7,64,843-13-2 remains, to which is to be added Rs. 30,929-1-7 carried forward from the previous year making a total of Rs. 7,95,772-14-9. An Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 3-8 per share was declared for the half year ending 30th September 1921, in respect of 89,716 shares; this accounts for Rs. 3,14,006 and the Directors recommend that the balance profit of Rs. 4,81,766-14-9 be applied in the following manner:—Machinery and Building Depreciation Fund in respect of Hongkong Mills, Rs. 1,40,000; Motor Car Depreciation Fund, Rs. 5,000; Balance of Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 4,657-14; Bonus to Office and Mill Staff, Rs. 5,000; Workmen's Welfare Fund, Rs. 5,000; Final Dividend recommended at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per share free of Income Tax, Rs. 3,00,002-8; Balance carried forward, Rs. 22,106-8-9; Total Rs. 4,81,766-14-9. Since the close of the year further call money has been received, aggregating to Rs. 2,42,120 approximately. The Directors inform the shareholders that since the close of the above period 1,973 shares further have been forfeited for non-payment of second and third calls and 3,581 shares for non-payment of 3rd call.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100 Feb-Aug.		18%	400
Alliance	100	.. Jan-Aug.		17%	280
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July		15%	80
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July		16%	1425
" Contributory	125	"			377/12
India	50	100 Jan-July		15%	122
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.		14%	37
Tata Bank Chartered	22 1/2	75 "	as.	10 16/12 xd.	
Bank	£5	£5 Apr-Oct.		"	£80
Eastern	£5	£10 "		"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125 "		48%	£119
Mercantile Bank of India	£12	1/2 "	"	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25 Feb-Oct.		9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100 Mar-Sept.		8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500 "		912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100 "		9%	100
Central Provinces	100	100 "		6%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100 "		2%	55
Dond Baramate	100	100 Feb-Aug.		5%	65
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100 "		4%	108
Larkhana Mandhra	100	100 "		4%	32
Bhon	90	100 Feb-Aug.		"	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100 Feb-Aug.		"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100 Mar-Sept.		4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100 Apr-Oct.		3%	72
Sindh Light	100	100 Jul.-Jan.		11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500 Mar-Sept.		"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100 Feb-Aug.		4%	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10 July		1-13-4	41
Bamankua	5	.. ..		...	4
Central mining	10	.. ..		6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250 ..		17 1/2%	29 1/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100 "		12	285
" Defd	40	40 "		46	1400
Shivrajpur	10	10 "		4-9-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500 Apr-Oct.		203	2700
Alliance cotton	100	100 "		...	305 n.
Appolo	50	.. "		"	92, 8 xd
Birla mills	100	.. "			90
By. Cotton	500	500 March		100	1275
By. Dyeing	250	250 Mar-apr.		88	1507/8
Bradbury	250	250 "		85	1070 xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100 "		18	75
Century	100	100 Mar-Sep.		66	920
Cent. India	500	500 May-Nov.		225	4980
Colaba Land	700	700 "		135	2400
Coorla	100	100 Mar-Sep.		"	280 xd
Crescent	100	100 Mar-Sep.		88	615
Currimbhoy	250	250 "		110	1860
David	250	250 "		193	1827/8
Dawn	250	250 Jun-Dec.			1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10 "		as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200 May-Nov.		50	550
Elphinstone	100	100 Feb-Aug.		15	147/8 xd
Fasulbhoy	250	250 "		130	1450
Framji Petit	1000	1000 May		152	2100
Globe	100	100 "		"	207/8
Gokak	100	100 "		"	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100 "		"	205
Indore Malwa	100	100 Apr-Oct.		52	687/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250 Mar-Sep.		"	480
Kastoorchand	500	500 Mar-Sep		52	970
Khatao	100	100 "		"	605
Kilachand Kmill's	100	100 "		"	18
ohinoor	500	500 "		151/4	3440
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000 Mar-Aug.		500	5600
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100 "		28	235
Madhowji	500	500 "		"	500
Mathuradas	500	500 "		100	860
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sep.		400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100 Mar-Sep.		25	335
Morarji	1000	1000 "		352	6800
New Great	200	200 "		79	930
New City	10	100 Apr-Oct.		"	700
Paban	250	250 "		99	930
Pearls	250	250 "		92	1205
Phoenix	100	100 Mar-Sep.		100	965
Premier	100	100 "		"	170
Planet	100	100 "		"	282/8
Presidency Mills	125	125 "		"	235
Sassoon Cotton	100	100 "		"	572/7
Shapurji	102	101 July		25	370
Sholapur	1000	1000 Sep-Mar.		1400	19,000 n.
Simplex	250	250 Jan-Dec.		6	1042/8
Standard	500	500 "		220	2425
Swan	250	250 oct.		162	1220
Swadeshi	500	500 Mar-Oct.		300	5270
Tata Mill	500	500 "		"	1160 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500 "		"	2500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100 "		1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000 "		49	765
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52 "		"	135
Tata Hydro	1022	1022 Jan.		35	900

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123 "		152	540
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125 "		25	582/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125 "		10	173/8 xd
By. Flour	500	500 Jan-Aug.		125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	...	" Mar-Oct.	as 6.		9/12
By. Steam	250	250 Oct.	Rs. 10/5		245
Kemp & Co.	200	July.		20	140
Marcks	100	"		12	99
New India Insur.	25	250 "		"	21/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200 April		10%	350
Phillips	40	July		10%	48
Fort Canning	1000	Sept.		52	959
Scindia Steam	30	30 "		"	9/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75 Sept.		11	75/8
Defd	20	20 Sept.		81/8	300
N. Ord.	75	75 "		"	65
N. Def	400	400 "		5	260
Tata Oil	100	100 "		2	60
Thacker Co.	60	60 June		8	700

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 27.

S S Ruth Kayser, Thowar, Bremen.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S City of Lucknow, Morison, Karachi.

S S Birkenfels, Bremer, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bovenkirk for Calcutta.

Steamer Jeypore for China and Japan.

Steamer Wallace for Antwerp.

S S Ruth Kayser :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Ruth Kayser, 2855 tons, Captain F. Thowar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S City of Lucknow :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Lucknow, 4520 tons, Captain D Morison, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Birkenfels :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Birkenfels, 3851 tons, Captain F Bremer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 27.

S S Macedonia for London :—40 bales cotton, V. Vishnoo; 200 bales hemp, D D Khan and Co; 11 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 50 cwts gum arabic, Tayabally Dawoodbhoy and Co; 10 cwts Isan's hour, F F Campbell and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, C Nathoo; 3 cwts rubber, J Peerbhoy; 3 bales goat skins tanned, 5 bales sheep skins tanned, S Ismail; 30 cwts fishmaws, A Dhanji and Co; 73 bags gum arabic, T Dawoodbhai and Co; 25 bales 1 case tanned leather, S Ismail c/o Cox S Agency.

S S Moora for Liverpool :—55 bales silk noils, Sassoon A S M Co Ltd; 1000 tons manganese ore, M B Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 300 bales wool, B Hurbhani and Co; 21 bales wool, M Balia; 231 bales wool, D Kundanmull; 255 bales wool, C Chaganmull; 198 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 20 bales grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 52 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Bhaskar Hari Lele; 1000 cwts red ochre, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Moora for Marseilles :—300 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 6000 lbs wet casings, S Mohameddin Haji Kadarbakhsh.

S S Trewellard for Ghent :—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Heinrich Kayser for Aberdeen :—278 cwts bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Heinrich Kayser for Hamburg :—80 bales cotton, V Vishnoo; 249 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Illingworth for Antwerp :—330 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 550 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 220 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 1232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Illingworth for Ghent :—660 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk :—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Ullstad for Genoa :—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa :—1200 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 23 bales silk waste, Ageo; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Ischia for Barcelona :—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Willcassino for Genoa :—1000 tons iron and scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Jeypore for Kobe :—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 703 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 2000 bales cotton, 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Osaka—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe :—20 bales cotton, Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong :—19 cwts Persian gallnuts, E S Abdulkyum.

S S Africa for Trieste :—238 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kama Kura Maru for Nagasaki :—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kama Kura Maru for Yokohama :—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe :—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Alipora for Moji :—250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Osaka :—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 27.

S S Chindwara from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co :—8 packages spun yarn, 17 cases art silk yarn, 12 bales cotton wool, 23 cases C P goods, 6 cases woollen piece-goods, 12 cases sugar, 24 cases barley, 5 cases rice and sago, 7 cases cocoa, 5 cases tonic, 96 cases fish, 6 cases cheese, 11 cases bacon, 24 cases biscuits, 5 cases ham, 26 cases Epsom salts, 78 cases provision, 196 cases oilman stores, 7 cases quinine, 7 casks tallow, 67 cases soap, 147 cases medicine, 263 cases 12 hogsheads wine, 40 cases beer, 8 packages earthenware, 168 cases brandy 4 drums chemicals, 22 cases cases chemicals, 2 casks chemicals, 100 cases chemicals, casks chemicals, 160 5 casks zinc sheets, 62 kegs 8 rolls lead sheets, 20 cases glassware, 25 cases 5 packages hardware, 50 tons pig iron, 5 cases ale, 5 cases whisky.

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Gentlemen wishing to increase their present income can do no better than apply for an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

87, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only.
S. C. SEAL'S.
INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school master, and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

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An instant relief and an infallible cure for Bronchitis, Cold Cough. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Head, ache, Toothache, etc. etc.

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A pure vegetable preparation, without Quinine, very efficacious for all sorts of fevers, Malaria, etc.

We stock all sorts of chemicals, Drugs and Hospital requisites, at very favourable rates.

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Catalogues free to Doctors, Hospitals and Traders.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye Werlid."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough I say that musk is not that which a perfume admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Drs KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

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for Catalogues
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Golpitha BOMBAY 4.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New, As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 4-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades etc., stocked. Surgical instruments repaired.
MATHEWS & Co.,
28, Medows Street, opp. Cornaglia, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Manilal's Lecture on "Indians as Slaves" at the Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Messrs. Baptista, Pickthall, Dalvi and Chaman Lall also to speak.

Harwood League Football Competition, at the Cooperage: kick off at 5-45 p.m. (G. I. P. vs. Customs).

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 29.

4th Ord. Meeting of the Council of the B. P. Congress Committee, 6 p.m., 2, Dean Lane.

Fifth Anniversary Celebration of late Dr. Dadabhai Navroji: Jashan ceremony at 5 p.m. and Mr. M. K. Patel's lecture on Mr. Navroji's career at 6 p.m. at the Anjuman Fire-temple, Dhobi Talao, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal to preside.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., Extraordinary General meeting, Gresham Building, Esplande Road, 11 a.m.

The Sholapur Spg. and Wvg Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 30.

The steamer "Morea" with the outward mails of the 15th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 1.

Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act (to allow Banks time to make up half-yearly accounts).

Mr. J. K. Mehta's public lecture on the International Labour Conference, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 9	19 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ...	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

MOUNT MARY'S CONVENT.

On Friday, 23rd June, the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, preceded by a three days' retreat preached to the children of the Convent by the Rev. C. Pinto of the Gloria Church, was celebrated.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The inaugural address of this Session will be delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on Saturday the 1st July at 6-30 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Hall, (opposite the Servant's of India Society). The Lecture is open to the public.

WATERPROOF COAT LEFT IN THE G. I. P. TRAIN.

A gentleman travelling Second Class in the G. I. P. Thana Local leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 p.m. on the 26th instant got down at Currey Road or Chichpokli and left his waterproof coat in the train. He can get possession of it on applying to Mr. N. Sankara Iyer, care of The American Express Co. Inc., 5, Wallace Street any day during office hours.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

A meeting of the students and professors of the National College, Bombay, was held on the 24th June 1922, in the College Hall, when the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the professors and students of the National College, Bombay, hereby announces the loss of Mr. D. K. Dixit, one of the most enthusiastic, patriotic and brilliant students of this college and conveys its deep condolence to his family members.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 5-45 p.m., when the election of three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing University financial year will be held and the Budget Estimates for the year 1922-23 will be submitted for adoption.

Mr. K. Natarajan will move, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That Mr. S. B. Raikar, B.A., be appointed (subject to the approval of Government) Secretary and Librarian to the University School of Economics and Sociology on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1922."

HOUSING OF MILL WORKERS.

A preliminary meeting of a few mill workers and persons interested in their welfare was held on Saturday the 24th at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Parel, to consider the question of housing the millhands on a co-operative basis. Mr. S. K. Bole, was voted to the chair. At the commencement Mr. S. Ganesh Devrukhar, Auditor, Welfare Work, Bombay briefly narated the aims and objects of convening the meeting and impressed the audience with the importance thereof. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki having described in short the importance, advantages, and advisability of co-operative housing with actual practical instances thereof and also the ways to secure it, especially for the mill-workers, a long discussion ensued on the subject and a small committee was appointed to make further enquiry and arrangements in the matter.

MADHAVRAO ROKDE FREE SCHOOL.

A general meeting of the contributors to the Madhavrao Rokde Free School Building Fund was held on Sunday last under the chairmanship of Mr. Kashinath Deoji Dhuru. The report of the committee was read, from which it appeared that the Committee was able to collect up-to-date Rs. 24,640, and the interest on the sums deposited at the bank from time to time accrued to Rs. 1,681-1-10. The Committee had advised Shrimati Janabai, the proprietress of the school, to approach the Municipal Schools Committee with a request to set aside for her school a part of the building which the Municipal Corporation was going to erect opposite to her school premises, to name the same after her father and to maintain her school in the name of her rather. It was only in April last that Mrs. Janabai was able with the help of the Building Committee to pay Rs. 25,000 to the Schools Committee which has now taken over the school. Thus the Mrs. Janabai's long cherished dream of perpetuating her revered father's memory in the shape of a primary school has been realized with the generous help of contributors.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DHATURA POISONING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, concluded the hearing of the case in which Sub-Inspector Darve of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Sabiram Chagiram, a Marwadi with administering poisoned sweets to three persons with the intention of committing an offence.

The prosecution case, briefly stated, was that Bhika Arjuna, the complainant, with his wife and daughter, were near the ticket office at the Victoria Terminus on the night of June 1 last waiting for a train to go to Nasik when the accused came up to them and after making their acquaintance induced them to partake of some sweets which contained **dhatura** poison. After eating the sweets all the three persons became unconscious and had to be removed to hospital and treated for two days. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police by a friend of the complainant who happened to be on the spot at the time.

The Chemical analyser's report on the vomitings of the three victims of the accused showed the presence of **dhatura** poison.

After the evidence had been recorded the Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions to take his trial.

A PASSENGER'S PLIGHT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged Gulam Kadir Gulam Mustafa with robbery on the 26th instant.

The evidence showed that Kara Khima, the complainant was sleeping at Victoria Terminus waiting for his train when the accused tried to get possession of his money bag containing Rs. 15. The complainant raised an alarm and he was arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the complainant was known to him as a thief from Poona.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EX-CLERK'S ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dost Mohmed charged Luxman Rao with assault on the 21st instant

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a Typist at Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, and resigned his post about six weeks ago

The defence was that the accused was sitting in the garden of Motilal Mansions when the complainant came there. The accused requested the complainant to get him some gratuity for his ten years services and asked also some money as he was hungry for two days. The complainant did not give him any hope of gratuity, whereupon the accused got excited and assaulted the complainant. The accused was under the impression that Mr. Thakurdas Tribhowandas, the Cashier of Messrs. Little and Co. was the cause of his not getting the promotion. The accused therefore took an opportunity of assaulting Mr. Thakurdas when he was coming out of the urinal of his office.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 out of which Rs. 75 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation. The accused was also bound over to keep peace for one year in a sum of Rs. 100.

Mr. Sorab Banaji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Kamat, pleader, defended the accused.

FINED FOR ASSAULTLING IN RY. TRAIN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Dinshaw H. Vania and G. S. Ranjit, Ragunadan Sevel and Sadanand Ragunath, both **Purdeshi** milkmen were charged yesterday with wilfully interfering with the comforts of other passengers while travelling in a railway train.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that one Haridas Luxmidas of Thana went to the Victoria Terminus and leaving his kit on a seat in a third class compartment of a train which was shortly to start, went on the platform. When he returned he found that his kit had been removed to another seat and the second accused had occupied his seat. Haridas remonstrated with him and told him to vacate his seat. The accused refused to do so and an altercation ensued when Haridas through the intervention of other passengers occupied another seat. The accused, thereafter, started harassing him by giving him pushes and when he objected to that sort of behaviour they threatened to assault him. The second accused took out a knife from his pocket, opened it and pointed it at the complainant when the train reached Masjid Station. The complainant at the instance of other passengers, got out of the compartment and complained to the Brake-man. A number of other **Purdeshi** milkmen who were on the station to proceed to Kalayan by the train started hammering the brakeman and other passengers. The accused joined in the assault and were arrested subsequently. The others got into the train and went away. The knife was taken charge of by the police.

After the evidence had been recorded, the Court altered the charge to one of assault to which both the accused pleaded guilty.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 respectively with the alternative of twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-inspector Vanjara charged one Sumar Hussein with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human safety.

Mr. Bomanshaw H. Daroowalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, briefly stated are that Govind Ganpat was driving his master in the motor-car No. 8831 along Kalbadevi Road towards the J. J. Hospital on the 16th instant at 5-30 p.m. He was on his proper side and was going at a moderate speed, when the accused who was coming at a great speed overtook a Victoria and came on the wrong side from the opposite direction and collided with the complainant's car at a right angle. No injury was done to the occupants in both the cars.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that the complainant's driver was at fault. He overtook a tram car on the wrong side of the road and seeing the accused's car in front of him he swerved his car on to the proper side to avoid a serious accident. In so doing he collided with the accused's car which was a light Ford Car and turned it at right angles.

After the evidence had been recorded the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY.

TOLD BY A PRO-GREEK BRITISHER!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For years past your Anglo-Indian contemporaries have been shouting from the house tops.

(1) That Great Britain has been a constant friend of Turkey!

(2) That she has maintained strict neutrality since 1919!

(3) That she has never helped Greece against Turkey!

(4) That she has never obstructed Turkish settlement!

(5) That she is not the only Power concerned in the Treaty of Severes!

(6) And that for her own part, Britain would be too glad to see the Turkish question settled early, amicably and equitably! Is it so, please? Let Mr. Harold Spender, a Pro-Greek Britisher, who, contributes an article in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" (The sacrifice of Greece) answer these Anglo-Indian Journalists. Writes Mr. Spender:—

(1) "It is true that the Greek Army went to Smyrna *before* the Treaty was signed!" (1919).

(2) "But they went there on the *direct invitation* of France and Great Britain, in order to prevent the policy of Sevres from being anticipated by a counter-stroke from another Power"! (1919).

(3) "*Subsidies* were promised to Greece and she was asked to defend the Baghdad line"! This was in 1919.

(4) "A year or so before (1920-21), resistance would still have been possible!"

(5) But "the British Government that had to compromise in Ireland could not seriously propose *to fight* in Asia Minor"!

(6) "As long as Venizelos was at Athens, England has a *sure friend* in the Eastern Mediterranean"!

(7) "Even an *Alliance* between Greece and the British Empire was not impossible, and was seriously feared at Paris"!

(8) But "*No help for Tino*" was a cry that the strongest Government could not have resisted"!

(9) And "Great Britain was *not in a position* at the end of last year *to fight* over again *the War with Turkey*, or to achieve alone a conquest, which she had only achieved before in combination with France and Italy"!

(10) "The Powers might remember, that it was they who sent Greece to Asia Minor at the *outset*"!

(11) "And it was only the loan of a Greek Division which saved our own troops in Constantinople and on the Asiatic shore from annihilation at the hands of Angora Turks (in 1921)"!

(12) "When the Angora Agreement (between France and Angora) became known to our Foreign Office, the British Minister, Lord Curzon, was moved to some expression of *anger*, and wrote on 25th November 1921, a *protest* of a very remarkable character to France"!

Mr. Spender refers to Turkish barbarities and mentions "the terrible massacre at Aidin in 1919, when the Greek Boy Scouts were slaughtered by the Turks after the withdrawal of the Greek Troops!" As to this we have the Report of the International Commission of Inquiry, which condemns the brutal conduct of the Greek Troops in Asia Minor in 1919. And as to the recent canards by some Americans, Mr. Spender admits that they are issued by "*expelled* American Workers"!

Can any independent and impartial person still assert, that Great Britain has not been anti-Turkish, anti-Angora and anti-Islamic Empire in Asia Minor? We still hope and pray, that Britain may soon abandon her anti-Turkish policy, adopt a non-annexation and non-interference policy and discharge her obligations to Turkey early, equitably and faithfully! Amen!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IS SPECULATION A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All dealers, as we know, cannot command money and so they adopt "a system of credit on which trade is necessarily conducted." Speculation as a means of developing trade in all its aspects is encouraged as such by all Governments. It give all sorts of facility which cash business can ill-afford. Caution is however required when speculative fever, caused by unbounded ambition of the Bulls or the bears, waxes into frenzy and culminates in a mania. When the market reaches such a point of excitement, we brokers live in chronic fear of an unlooked-for sudden panic.

Bona-fide business sometimes becomes risky, too, though rise and fall in prices is less abrupt. New companies such as the Scindia Steam Navigation, the Tata Bank, the New India Insurance, and some other more were started some four years back when mania was rife enough to help the promoters of the new companies. The rates of the shares of these, once quoted at from sixty to one hundred rupees premium, now stand at a very low discount. The *bona-fides* have of very late brought many a family to grief. The Back-bay mania, for instance, had in its days proved more disastrous, though speculation was then unknown and only cash business was plied on.

The bare facts mentioned above prove that business, cash or forward, if carried on within a limit becomes a legitimate business ever productive of good. Thus trade itself is not bad. The root of evil is in the human brain which untrained and uncontrolled exults in full play of its free will. Even to us brokers, legitimate trade is a wholesome food which is liable to be changed into poison by the inordinate greed of our go-ahead principals, who, never to be contented with some *lakhs* of profit wish to further squeeze and skin our Share-market. When our Board interferes with their free sweet will with but a pure object of saving the Exchange and the public from ruination, then lo! immediately come upon it some reckless and virulent attacks of some unknown *parvenus* through their organs. Thank God, the discontented and fault-finding spirits are going to open another avenue of reaping golden harvest by founding a new Share Bazar. I do not think, our Exchange will then have a breathing time, though at present the lull that is brooding over it will soon be followed by a storm unparalleled in the history of our Exchange. For the new exchange—a misnomer or rather a reincarnation of the previous dead one—will not alone suffice to slake the unquenchable thirst of the speculators who will *nolens volens* have to make use of the old exchange. Thus two fields for a field-marshal and his troops are at their disposal to manoeuvre their operations and wield their two-edged swords and who will be their victims save the noodles and the gullibles of the two Bazars?—Yours, etc.

J. P. PATEL.

266, Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27th June 1922.

KHOJA STREET MOSQUE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these times of misunderstanding and distrust your report of two lines of my short speech in the Corporation over the Mosque nuisance question, appearing in your to-day's paper, is likely to create a wrong impression in the minds of my Mahomedan brethern as to my attitude with regard to that question. And I hope, therefore, with a view to remove such impression you will put in a correct version of my short speech. What I said was that no one sympathised with the complainants more than myself with regard to the nuisance and it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the nuisance was entirely done away with. But then there was a difficulty in the way and that could not be got rid of unless and until the present basket system was entirely changed and that could not be done in one day under present circumstances. With that view the Standing Committee and the Commissioner took great pains to find out a way by which the nuisance complained of can be minimised and in pursuance of their report they suggested a via-media that a screen wall be erected right up to the end of the street and that these objectional latrines be done away with as soon as additional public water closets were erected in the vicinity. That would minimise the nuisance to a very considerable extent.

I may add here that no one will be happier than myself if the new committee of the Corporation with its ardent and zealous workers will find a suitable and unobjectional site for the location of the present ugly sights.—Yours, etc.

M. A. HAVELIWALA.

BENCH AND BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. D. F. Mulla, late principal Government Law School, Bombay, being appointed as additional Judge of the Bombay High Court, took his seat on the Bench on Monday, when Mr. Binning congratulated him on behalf of the members of the Bar, and Mr. Mulla in thanking them replied that, "in his opinion, in the relations between the Bench and the Bar there were two primary duties of the Bench. The Bench could not expect courtesy and respect from the Bar unless the Bench treated the Bar with courtesy and respect. The Bench and the Bar stood on a plane of equality though in different spheres." If the officers entrusted with the administration of justice in Kathiawar, and specially some of the Nyayadhishes in Indian States, who think too much of their dignity and often treat the members of the Bar with indifference, were to follow the above memorbale wards, they would be able to create a very peaceful and harmonious atmosphere and would inspire respect from the members of the Bar.—Yours, etc.

LAWYER.

Rajkot C. S. June 24.

TRUTH ABOUT "MASSACRES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cause of Islam in India is now in the hands which efficiently ensure its protection. The revelations made by you regarding the position of Turkey in pre-war and post-war days are earning you the gratitude not only of Moslems but of all people who hold righteousness above the bigoted dogma of the selfish successors to the founders of first principles. When the Bryce report was first out, some of my articles laying bare the weakness of the massacre mongers of Armenia were admitted by the discerning impartiality of Mr. Horniman. There was, however, considerable scepticism still with regard to the real extent of the Turkish atrocities. For those who study your contributions as a seeker after truth, the attitude of doubt must change into one of indignation at the capitalistic cables which continue to mislead us regarding Islamic Turkey and, what my community are much more interested in Persia. While the toutored Cable Agencies from time to time endeavour to harden the impression of a Persia in anarchy, private advices from her chief cities scarcely support the adroit telegraphic manipulations. Your eminent fair-mindedness, however, impels me to seek public instruction from you. For obvious reasons it has not been possible for me to receive from Turkey the first-hand information with which I am supplied from Persia. You are indubitably much better posted. May I, therefore, ask you to make searching enquiries and ascertain whether or not the campaign of Christian extermination which is alleged to be raging in Kemalist circles has any substratum in fact? I am prepared to hear of recriminations and reprisals and even of the Greeks or Armenians being the prime originations of the troubles. But the "Manchester Guardian" gives publicity to alleged determination of the Kemalists to extirpate Greeks *qua* Greeks. It publishes what purports to be the translation of an article by a distinguished Kemalist in a newspaper in Angora, containing the following paragraph:—

"And thou, the army of the Creator and the Just! Every time you massacre a Greek you are pulling down one of the cornerstones of the British Empire. Therefore, for God's sake massacre, for the love of the country massacre, in revenge of your dead brethren massacre, in the name of crying humanity massacre, for the salvation of the world and the peace of Hades massacre."

Could you not throw any light upon this?

Allow me to add that I have unfortunately not been able to verify this citation taken from the "Servant of India" in the "Manchester Guardian" where however, I have noted so many striking letters of Miss Durham worthy of reproduction in the "Chronicle".—Yours, etc.

G. K. N.

["G. K. N." must be perfectly aware that we are not at all in a position to make searching inquiries with regard to events in Anatolia. We have to pick up information here and there and piece it together as best we can in the light of our own previous knowledge and experience of conditions in Anatolia. A Turkish paper just to hand describes the treatment of the Greek deportees in the concentration camps, and it seems that they are rather generously treated. It is, of course, a fact that a large number, of the Christians (so-called Greeks) of Anatolia, whose native language happens to be Turkish, have made common cause with the Turks from the beginning of the Greek invasion, and cannot be suspected of disaffection. We have seen a copy of a petition to the Angora Government signed by a number of "Greek" prelates and laymen asking for authorisation to set up a national "Turkish" Christian Church in Anatolia, in order to get rid of the denomination "Greek" which has become opprobrious in that country owing to the atrocious misconduct of the present Greek invaders. With regard to our correspondent's quotation, purporting to be the translation of a paragraph occurring in an article contributed to a newspaper in Angora by a distinguished Kemalist, the following criticism occurs to us: There is no word connoting "massacre" in the Turkish language. The word commonly used to denote what we call "massacre" is "fenalik" (badness). The word translated "massacre" in this case, in the original must have been simply "kill", and the apostrophe "And thou the army of the Creator and the Just" shows that the whole passage is an exhortation to the Turkish army to do its duty against the Greek army in the field. Similar exhortations to destory the enemy similarly worded, might have been found, in English newspapers during the late European War.—Editor "B. C."]

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the imprisonment of that great soul of our Nation—Mahatmaji—it is a sad irony of fate that one has most painfully to hear everyday of the wavering minds of some of the best men of the Nationalist party. A man of high educational status and a public career of the type of Mr. Jayakar should deem it proper "to rebel against the Congress" reminds me of those gentlemen who resigned a few years back from the Swarajya Sabha. If my memory goes back aright, Mr. Jayakar was one of the Signatories then. The Girgaon District Congress Committee out of deference to the position he held elected him as its President. But to-day it finds itself placed in an awakward position. Sir, I may tell you that I have never found our President heart and soul with the Congress activities, and personally I am of opinion that no one who has no heart in the movement in the Congress activities as a whole should ever be given a place of responsibility in the Committee, for what can such a man do if he has no heart in that cause?

I find to my utmost dissatisfaction that we have amongst us a number of men of this type of Mr. Jayakar. And how can one depend on the services of such people? The various District Committees are here to work and work systematically and not fight for petty differences. Members of all the various Committees are in duty bound to so mould their life and their individual and collective actions as to make the position of the whole movement stronger efery day. If one does not consientiously believe in the movement, let him do his own work in his own fashion, but let him not put obstacle in the way of other's work. After Mr. Jayakar's suspending the practice none knew he was in the Congress Camp halfheartedly and that he would resume his practice a year after. Mahatmaji's imprisonment and the incessant repression in the country ouht to have inspired Mr. Jayakar and men of his type to work more vigourously to push the constructive work of the Congress and when the Congress, the country and the nation as a whole and if I may say, still further, one's highest duty demanded of everyone of us to join collectively for the emancipation of our country, it is a thousand pities that the public does not find any sincere and honest leader in whom it can repose full trust and go ahead without fear.

Here I wish to say a few words to the various Committees in Bombay. Each member should now be on his alert, should now take a warning that he has a duty of his own by the Congress, by the nation and by his country. No member should shrink a jot from the promise he has made to the mandate of the Congress—to the mendate of Non-Cooperation. The last words of Gandhiji should be acted upon by one and all amongst us. Let us carry that great torch of Non-Cooperation wherever we can with all the powers that be within us. Let us not trust any human being of such type in whom we cannot confide. Let us be true to our God, to our country. Our duty calls us to stand by the Non-Cooperation and to the mandate of the Congress at the risk of our life, its pleasures and its conveniences Constructive programme with all the powers that be within us should be fulfilled, unhelped and unassisted, honesty and sincerely. Success to Non-Cooperation!—Yours, etc.

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaon, June 27.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNMENT.

R. G. A. (1) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (0).

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. the day was exceptionally fine and play proceeded under ideal conditions, except for a drizzle midway through the game. There was a fairly big attendance in the galleries.

The contestants in the day's match were Royal Garrison Artillery and Y. M. C. A. The play which eventuated was very fine. Unlike many previous matches in the tournament the competing teams were fairly evenly balanced, neither side having a decided superiority consequently, the play which resulted was very pretty to watch.

The verdict of the day event in favour of the Artillery men, but only by a narrow margin of one goal to nil. The Y. M. C. A. was distinctly unlucky in having to lose the match by just one goal their forwards this time proved very enterprising and made many incursions into R. G. A. territory which fully taxed the defence capacities of the R. G. A. defence lines. Their full backs and goal-keeper, the latter especially effected many fine saves and averted many an otherwise certain disaster. The only goal of the day was scored mid-way through the first half. After this event play ruled, both ends being visited with impartial alternation. In the second half Y. M. C. A. forwards developed highly aggressive tactics, but their persistent attacks were stemmed by the brilliant defence put up by the R. G. A. At the close of play the score stood.

R. G. A. ..... 1 Goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The teams were the same as in previous matches.

Referee.—Lieut. Tarbotton.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS SCHEME.

The Army Authorities have sanctioned a scheme for the Indianisation of the Military Dairy Farms Department. The terms of service are as follows:—

(a) Candidates within the age limits prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations will be entertained as probationers on a salary of Rs. 60 a month and will be placed under instructions for a period not exceeding one year. They will then undergo a departmental examination, and those who pass it and are otherwise satisfactory will be appointed overseers on probation on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 160 a month, the first increment being given after three years' total service, inclusive of the period of training.

(b) After two years' service on the maximum pay of this grade, that is Rs. 160 a month, they will be granted a further increment of Rs. 15 a month, and this increment will be continued biennially until a maximum of Rs. 250 is reached. There will be an efficiency bar at Rs. 150 and another at Rs. 190. Men employed as Stockyard Overseers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month.

(c) On completion of four years' service from the date of their first engagement, men who have proved satisfactory will be confirmed in their appointments and those found not satisfactory will be discharged without delay.

(d) Men who, after completing four years' service, have been confirmed in their appointment and, in addition, have been specially selected, will undergo a further course of higher training for one year, and at the close of that year will be examined to see whether they are fit for admission to the higher appointments of managers.

Appointments to this grade will be made as vacancies occur.

(e) The pay of the managers will be fixed according to their length of service. They will start on Rs. 200 (not sooner than their sixth year of service) and will receive biennial increments of Rs. 30 rising to a maximum of Rs. 260. There will be efficiency bars at Rs. 290 and Rs. 410.

(f) For the purposes of pension, leave and allowances, the whole establishment will be subject to the Civil Service Regulations and will be allowed to subscribe to the General Provident Fund.

Forms of application can be obtained from and will be considered by the nearest Assistant Controller of Dairy Farms, viz.:—

1st Circle ..... Rawalpindi.
2nd Circle ..... Kasauli.
3rd Circle ..... Poona.

who will arrange direct for interviewing selected candidates prior to registration.

Candidates will have to travel at their own expense for the interview.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADMISSION TO VISITORS' GALLERY.

Revised rules for admission to the Visitors' Gallery of the Legislative Council Chamber are published by the Government of Bombay. Admission to the Visitors' Gallery shall be by ticket only. Tickets may be issued by all members of the Legislative Council and shall specify (a) The name of the visitor, (b) The date or dates for which available. Blank tickets will be issued as required to members of the Legislative Council by the Secretary, Legislative Council. Each ticket issued to a stranger must be signed by the Member who becomes responsible for the behaviour of the visitor during his admission to Council. Tickets are not transferable and are conditional on there being accommodation available. A portion of the Visitors' Gallery will be reserved as a Speaker's gallery admission to which will be solely at the discretion of the President.

BUDDHA SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Buddha Society was held in the Cama Oriental Institute on Monday last when Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, presided. The Constitution and Rules with the following object was adopted and approved:—"To promote the study and comprehension of the Life and Teachings of Lord Buddha and to form a meeting ground of all who love and revere Him." Thereafter the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—President: Dr. A. L. Nair; Vice-Presidents: Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. K. Natrajan; Hony. Secretary: Mr. S. H. Jhabwala; Hony. Treasurer: Prof. N. K. Bhagwat; Members of the Managing Committee: Mr. Mavji G. Sheth, Mr. B. N. Motivala, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. L. Bogdanov, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. Keluskar, Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas Mehta, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

N. C. O. PLEADERS RESUME PRACTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Mr. Barodaprasanna Pain, a leading vakil of Howrah Bar, who suspended his practice on 10th December last as a protest against the arrest of Mr C. R. Das, resumed practice to-day. It is also reported that several other non-co-operating pleaders are going to resume practice and they will also enter the Council.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

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With a Foreword by
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Commences on 19th June, 1922 in the College Clinics will be given at 4-45 p.m. each day by
(1) Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) D. P. H. (camb.) D. T. M. and H. (camb.), L. M. and S. (Bom.), Pathology and Bacteriology—on Monday.
(2) Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar. M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Thursday.
(3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Wednesday.
(4) Dr. G. V. Deshmuk H. M. D. (Lond.) (Lond.) Medicine—on Tuesday.
(5) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A. M. D. (Bom.) Medicine and Therapentics—on Friday.
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AUCTION SALE OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE-GOODS, ETC.,
AT
THE PAREL DEPOT,
(Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills at Chinchpokli)
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 28 1922.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

There was a time when no Government in Great Britain would have survived the measure of exposure and contempt which the Coalition Government has incurred. To-day, it would seem that no scandal of however great magnitude will suffice to shame the Government into resigning. Perhaps this is because the electors are by now so used to a disgraceful state of things that they are content to let Great Britain's reputation and honour drift on the Coalition raft to the whirpool of ignominy. Perhaps the great British public has been now so schooled by the capitalists and the financiers into an acceptance of graft as a necessary evil of administration, that they believe any British Party in power will be as bad in this respect as Mr. Lloyd George's. It is not only in the East that the British Government's reputation for honesty is now a jest. They have few illusions about Mr. Lloyd George even in England. None will describe "The New Witness" as a paper remarkably well-disposed to Eastern aspirations but the opinion held by Mr. Chesterton's paper of Coalition statesmen and that held by the average Muslim or Hindu in India differ only in respect to the source of the graft behind the Coalition. Thus, in mail week, the "New Witness" had the following comment:—"Few people would dispute the justice of the verdict against Mr. Bottomley. The point that interests us, however, is the withdrawal of tha Ministerial patronage which at other times in his career was so freely extended. Why did Mr. George allow his friend and adviser to go for trial at this particular moment when on other occasions the State Prosecutor has been discreetly muzzled? . . . . It seems to us that with the loss of his Press, the former editor of "John Bull," ceased to count in the Ministerial mind as an asset. Undoubtedly, the reason for the previous shelving of awkward questions was the fact that Mr. Bottomley knew a great deal about Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and other members of the Coalition." The peper then proceeds to its favourite ploy of Jew-baiting but the point of its remarks seems to be that the Coalition Cabinet is considered by the "New Witness" to be excessively venal and amenable to graft. In other years no such direct charges against the Government would have been permitted to go unchallenged. To-day, it seems, the Coalition are content to be suspected rather than attempt to clear themselves. So also is it with the Coalition Government in the matter of its Near East policy.

Exposure has followed exposure. To-day, nothing that any Cabinet Minister may swear on his most sacred oath would be trusted by an Asiatic. Only the other day we published a damning and emphatic exposure of the Coalition's last intrigue in the Near East—the attempt to prejudice a settlement in favour of the Greek taskmasters of Mr. Lloyd George. And yesterday, Reuter's Agency reported: "The Angora Government has addressed a Note of Protest to the Allied High Commissioners here (Constantinople) that Greece has continued to use Constantinople as a naval base for repeated aggressive actions against Anatolian Black Sea ports, despite the Allied proclamation of the neutrality of Constantinople." The Constantinople Government could not make this protest because the Constantinople Government can do nothing that the British High Commissioner does not approve of. He is to-day the master of the Sultan-Khilafa, and of the Turkish Government of Constantinople. By the imperious decree of the British High Commissioner the Khalifa of all the Muslims and his Government and the people of the city of Stamboul, must remain mute while the Greek Navy uses Constantinople as a base from which to plan and perpetrate outrages like the bombardment of Samsun. These imprisoned Muslims and Turks must be content to see their harbour used by Greek warships in the intervals of those vessels' baby-and woman-killing raids on the Anatolian coast. Such is Sir Basil Zaharoff's *fetwa*! And how cynical do Mr. Chamberlain's impassioned denunciation of the Turks seem when read in the light of this last revelation. The Turks deported Ottoman Greeks from certain regions because the Greeks had conspired to rise in revolt against the Turks and were provided assistance by the Greek navy. The Greek navy, according to plan, shelled open Turkish towns and other places. The Greek navy utilised the harbour of Constantinople as a refitting and provisioning base. The British High Commissioner sanctioned the use of Constantinople by the Greeks as a naval base—and by this sanction definitely committed a breach of neutrality, since the neutrality of Constantinople had been pledged and affirmed most solemnly by the British High Commissioner. In other words, the British, through their High Commissioner at Constantinople, connived at the intrigues between Greeks and Ottoman Greeks, and, further, actively assisted the Greek navy in its atrocious bombardment of the Anatolian coast by permitting it to use Constantinople as a naval base. But, because the Turks deport the Ottoman Greek conspirators the British Government, through Mr. Chamberlain, shrieks about the "atrocity" of this mild measure. And when the Turks protest against the inhuman barbarity of the bombardment of open towns like Samsun, the British Government declares that the bombardment is "technically justified" if regrettable,—and continues to encourage the Greeks in their course of atrocities by allowing them to use the Turkish capital as a base whence their warships may proceed to murder Turkish women and children—relatives, in many cases, probably, of Turkish citizens of Constantinople!

Words fail us to do justice to this nightmare picture of hypocrisy, and sordid intrigue. But to-morrow Mr. George or Lord Curzon will smoothly protest the most benevolent intentions towards the Turks, their Khalifa and the world of Islam. The oily words will flow easily from the lips of the Government spokesman,—and when the Muslims of India and the world resent them the Coalition Cabinet will assume the aspect of misunderstood saints and Mr. T. P. O'Connor will talk of "Pan-Islamic irreconcilables." But the great British public will not turn out of power Mr. George and Lord Curzon. They will neither disgrace nor impeach these men who have sold the honour of England. Nor will Sir Basil Zaharoff be tried for high treason, seeing that he has kept within the letter of a law which winks at all these things but condemns Mahatma Gandhi to six years imprisonment.

DISGUSTING.

Reuter's London correspondent was kind enough to cable out to India summary of a leading article of the "Times" commenting on a letter from one Sir Patrick Hehir dealing with "the danger of the deterioration, if not the disruption, of the Indian Medical Service, owing to the uncertainty and proposed Indianisation of the Service and suggesting that it should be placed on the same footing as the Army Medical Corps." Sir Patrick Hehir, in effect, suggests that Indians should effectively be prevented from attaining higher positions in the Medical Service of their own country. The London "Times", supporting the proposal, pompously urges that "the decay of the Medical Service is bound to react on all other Indian Services," for, forsooth, "if the quality of medical administration and treatment declines, white men will not risk the lives of their womenfolk in dependence on it." We do not know which to condemn more—the racial prejudice or the gross selfishness, both of which inspire these unworthy sentiments. If Indians are admitted into the Indian Medical Service, they are, and will be, so admitted on their merit in fair competition with non-Indian candidates. It is sheer meanness and dishonesty, therefore, to suggest that because the Service will be increasingly Indianised, the quality of medical administration and treatment will decline or has, in fact, declined. Besides, European women have not been known to refuse medical advice and assistance of qualified Indian doctors in the absence of non-Indian doctors. Granting, however, for argument's sake that some or a large number of Englishwomen are still so prejudiced as to reject expert medical assistance merely on racial grounds, are their whims to be encouraged by the State to such an extent as to overweigh the supreme consideration of the rights of Indians to man the Medical Service of their own country? And, if, as the "Times" threatens us, the "decay" of the Medical Service is bound to react on all other Indian Services, the result will not be regarded by Indians as a disaster. The writer in the "Times" is conscious of this inconvenient fact for he concludes his advocacy of a selfish cause on a familiar note. The old argument is trotted forth that it is the interests of the teeming millions of India which are at stake. We have heard of this argument *ad nauseam* and it is too late in the day for the Indian people to be deceived by it as of yore. The "Times" tells us that "British rule in India has achieved miraculous results for the health of the country and those who have jeopardised this great boon to Indian fellow-subjects have incurred a responsibility for which future generations will not lightly acquit them." India certainly owes a debt of gratitude to British administrators, especially to those members of the I. M. S. who devoted themselves to medical research, for all that they have done in promoting the health of the country. But an impartial verdict on the results of British rule during the last hundred and fifty years would hardly pronounce them as "miraculous." On the other hand, the balance in matters of sanitation and medical relief as in education and other nation-building activities, is rather on the debit side. Apart from this, the fact remains that the increased employment of Indians, quite as qualified as Europeans, in the Medical as in other Services will, in every way, be more beneficial to the country. To talk of jeopardising of a great "boon" to Indians when what is meant is the preservation of a dominant share of posts in the Medical Service for Europeans is disgusting.

Notes of the Day

The Responsibility.

Herr Wirth's speech in the Reichstag on Dr. Rathenau's murder tacitly suggested that some blame for the crime must attach itself to the Allies. "The Allies", he declared, had in the past year "inflicted on the German Government almost continual humiliations. It was impossible to keep democratic Germany alive in such conditions. The Entente must forego the policy of ultimatums and dictatorships." These words suggest that the unpopularity of Dr. Rathenau among many Germans,—an unpopularity that led to his murder—was bred of the murdered statesman's policy of compliance with all the Allies might desire. No humiliation inflicted upon Germany by France was too great. Dr. Rathenau accepted all tyrannical slights and threats from France most meekly. The Monarchists, it seems, were the first party to resent this degradation of Germany, but we make bold to assert that even the German Socialists must in time have come to loathe the policy of meek compliance for which Dr. Rathenau stood. Dr. Rathenau was ostensibly a friend of the Allies. He died perhaps for that friendship. Two courses are now open to the Entente. Either they may relax their grasping attitude towards Germany as their own economists urge them to do, or they may regard the murder as an indication that the Prussian spirit is not dead, and redouble their efforts to kill it by a process of humiliation and threats. If the latter course is adopted we fear the result will not be according to the Allies' plan since that plan takes no account of human nature. The more that humiliations are heaped upon the Germans, the stronger will grow the Prussian spirit until even the Socialists will imbibe it rather than allow their country to be degraded irretrievably into a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Allies. Oppression breeds patriotism, and Prussianism is merely a perversion of the patriotic spirit.

All-India Trade Union Congress.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress at its recent meeting passed several important resolutions affecting the rights of Indian Labour. The Committee has once again elected Mr. N. M. Joshi as the delegate of Indian Labour at the forthcoming session of International Labour Conference at Geneva. Mr. Joshi rendered invaluable service to Indian Labour as its chosen delegate at the last session of the Conference and the Executive Committee of the Congress has appreciated this service by re-electing him. Mr. Joshi, in the report that he submitted to the Trade Union Congress, strongly urged that Indian Labour should send to future conferences larger numbers of representatives than it did on previous occasions. At the last Conference at Geneva, the Government delegation from India consisted of six persons, the Employers' delegation of five, but the Labour delegation consisted of only two. "This", he said, "put us at a great disadvantage as it was difficult to attend all the meetings of the commissions on which we were put as well as the meetings of the Labour group. Not only that; if our delegation had consisted of more persons we could have secured representation on larger number of commissions." The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress has done well to accept Mr. Joshi's suggestion by electing six advisers to accompany him.

A Friend of Indian Labour.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee is one of the advisers who have been elected to accompany Mr. Joshi. Mr. Tairsee has never been a labourer, but is, in fact, as he himself ruefully admits, a capitalist born with a silver spoon in his mouth. And this is the greater merit and distinction of the man that his sympathies have always been with Labour in its uphill struggle against capitalism. His sympathy has not merely been lip sympathy, but has been translated into action. For wherever there is any distress in the Labour camp Mr. Tairsee is sure to be there regardless of inconvenience and monetary considerations. Those who have followed the history of Labour movement in Bombay during the last decade need not be reminded of the different strikes and the immense misery which Labour population had to undergo. On most of these occasions, Mr. Tairsee was among the foremost to render assistance to the distressed. During the terrible days of the influenza epidemic in Bombay it was he who brought order where there was chaos with regard to arrangements in the Hindu burning ground and even now the poor of the city remember with tears in their eyes the services which this capitalist-labourite, as he may be called, rendered to the cause of suffering humanity. We are glad, therefore, at his appointment, and are sure that he will be able to plead the cause of Indian labour forcibly before the fourth session of the Labour Conference.

The Miller Case.

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress also passed a resolution regarding the case of *The Emperor v. Miller*, recently tried before the Punjab High Court. The resolution states that, according to information in the possession of the Executive, the judge who tried Mr. Miller disagreed with the verdict of the jury and recommended that Mr. Miller be released forthwith. But the Punjab Government has informed the Secretary of the Trade Union Congress that it "does not intend to interfere with the sentence passed on Mr. Miller." In this case, Mr. Miller was charged with provoking a disturbance among certain workmen of the North-Western Railway's workshops. The most "damaging" evidence against him was that of a European Police Officer, who gravely told the Court that on hearing of the disturbance he sent an Indian sub-inspector to enquire into the matter and that he himself had viewed certain vehicles of a workmen's train which, it was alleged, Mr. Miller incited strikers to stone. But the police officer's personal examination of the train was made the next day! And he found—certain marks of stones on the sides of the carriages and a few stones in the vehicles themselves! We could not have been very surprised indeed if he had discovered the train wrecked on examining the *next day*, for we know our Indian police and its obliging disposition. Had an Eardley Norton been defending Mr. Miller, that European Police Officer would have had the experience of his life under cross-examination. In not proceeding personally to the scene of the "disturbance" he seems to have failed grossly in his duty. For, the prosecution evidence tried to show that the "disturbance" was a serious one and that it was immediately reported as such to the gallant police officer who deputed a sub-inspector to "go, look, see." As for the "marks of stones" on weather beaten rolling stock observed by this sleuth the next day, and a few stones lying in the carriages themselves—the fact that this "damage" was taken note of so long after the event is sufficient to render the evidence most unacceptable. Stones, it must be remembered, are always handy to a railway train for the permanent way is ballasted with them. The above is just a sample of the "evidence" on which Mr. Miller was convicted by a jury and which the trying judge—if the information of the Trade Union Congress Executive is correct—and the Punjab Government are silent on this point in their reply to the General Secretary—seems to have rightly held to be ridiculous since he recommended the instant release of the convicted man. If the Punjab Government do not do belated justice to Mr. Miller, the next strike on the North-Western State Railway will find few sympathisers with the State among the public. The East Indian Railway strike should have warned the Punjab administration of the folly of antagonising awakened and organised transport Labour by acts of sheer injustice.

A Nuisance.

It is an intolerable state of affairs that the Municipal Corporation has allowed to exist in the Khoja Moholla, a reference to which has already been made in these columns. The subject came before the Corporation again on Monday and the discussion was illuminating. It gave us a glimpse into the state of mind of some of the corporators. Because these nuisances have existed near the mosque for the last thirty years, they must, some of the corporators assured us, continue to exist for ever! The fact of the matter is, as Mr. Patel said, the Municipal Commissioner who is always a Civilian, is an all-powerful person. In practice he is more often than not the *master* rather than the *servant*. In what other city of the world would they have allowed these latrines and night-soil depot to exist near a place of worship? There is now an awakening among the people and they are in no mood to tolerate this state of things any longer. Mr. Barodawalla, on one of the rare occasions in his career as a member of the Corporation, voiced the feelings of the public in this matter, when he said that if the Corporation did not take steps betimes to remove the nuisance, the people would have to do it for them. However, as a sane "Moderate", he assured the members in the same breath that he had "not lost his head."

Economy and Waste.

"For India", who is not an Indian, writes:—

The nearness of the Inchcape guillotine is causing much searching of the heart in various directions, and it would be more than human if the desire to avoid its fall did not lead to preparations for presenting situations so clouded as to obscure the vision of the Commission. It is, therefore, up to every one who has an abiding interest in India and her needs to do sentinel at the gates of expenditure, and challenge all that cannot give the countersign "For the good of India."

The Legislative Assembly has done yeoman's service in challenging military expenditure, for a careful check must be maintained in face of unbusiness-like methods and established prejudices. We have grown accustomed to the British soldier in India. He has fought our battles chivalrously, and he has kept us in peace, and, left to himself, he is really, in the Kipling sense, a bit of an Empire-builder. But without wanting to lose him, we do really not see why he should not be partially replaced. We have evidence of the fighting powers of the Indian soldier, and we have seen now and then recognition of his powers as a leader. The stuff is there: why not exploit it more—and trust that stuff? Reduce the British Army establishment and encourage country growth.

Then there is the Church. Which Church, your readers may ask, and God bless my soul, I cannot tell you, but ask the Comptroller-General. He will tell you whether it is High or Low or Broad, and what the Establishment costs. But who "Established" any Church in India? Legally there is no such thing in India. There are differences in the "Church" in India, but what matter? Believe what you like, let Tom, Dick and Harry believe what each prefers, but we all belong to "the Church." Is it for this we are taxed? If religion must be "Established", and the resources of India can meet the cost, let there be, in addition to the Metropolitan in Calcutta representing the English Church, another to represent the Catholic Church, another to guide and rule the Hindu, the Muslim, the Sikh and the Jain, each with his "palace" and his numerous clergy. The absurdity is patent.

What we need in India is State support for the things which advance the material prosperity of India, and to leave its spiritual interests to develop on the lines of the needs of each community guided and supported by its own efforts. We do not want educational support to be given unfairly on the basis of religious favouritism merely because any particular "Church" is classed as "Established." No one can pretend that the diversities which find shelter under an illegally "Established" Church do anything to advance the interests of India."

We need hardly add that we entirely endorse the suggestions of the correspondent, which, in fact, have been made in these columns over and over again.

PAYING THE LAST RESPECTS.

IMPOSING SCENES AT SIR HENRY'S FUNERAL.

5 FIELD MARSHALS AS PALL BEARERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Not since Lord Kitchener's death has the country been so stirred by the passing of a national figure as it was over Sir Henry Wilson's assassination. This was indicated by the silent crowds lining the streets in drizzling rain throughout the long route from Eaton Place to Saint Paul's. People assembled at an early hour and were sadly interested in the delivery of magnificent wreaths some of which were enormous, at Eaton Place. They were, afterwards, arranged in two huge floral cars.

PALL-BEARERS.

When the procession started at 11-15 a.m. the crowds uncovered their heads despite rain. Three thousand troops fell into line with remarkable precision. Field Marshals Grenfell, Methuen, French, Haig and Robertson and Generals Willcocks, Gatliff, Monro, Macready and Cobbe, and Admiral Beatty and Air Marshal Trenchard were pall-bearers. Marshal Foich was not a pall-bearer but walked behind the Duke of Connaught. After him came Lady Wilson with her mother-in-law in the only carriage in the procession. Army Councillors, Admiralty Commissioners, representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and Foreign Officers followed. Sir Henry's charger was led behind the gun-carriage which carried the coffin covered with the Union Jack.

MOST IMPOSING SCENE.

The most imposing scene was presented at Ludgate Hill, which was lined with the Guards, with reversed arms, between whom walked statesmen and soldiers following the remains to the resting place near the tombs of Nelson, Wellington, Roberts and Wolseley.

The procession arrived at Saint Paul's at 12-20 p.m. A sombre scene was witnessed inside, glittering uniforms being the sole relief to the black-garbed mass of humanity. Though fifteen hundred people were admitted there were no tickets. The congregation included many detectives seated near the Cabinet Ministers and other distinguished men. Canon Alexander and the Bishop of London officiated, and the service was simple.

The Old Bailey and the Stock Exchange were closed during the ceremony.

THE INQUEST.

VERDICT OF "WILFUL MURDER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The Westminister Coroner and Jury arrived at Eaton Place to view Sir Henry Wilson's body at a quarter to ten, this morning. Simultaneously, the hearse, bringing the coffin draped in gold and covered with an embroidered pall, arrived. Ten minutes later, the Coroner and Jury emerged from the house and drove off to the Court. During their journey there, they were guarded by police. The accused, acting on the advice of their solicitors, did not attend the inquest.

The first witness was the late Field-Marshal's brother, who testified that Sir Henry, during the last few months had not refered to any threats though the subject had been previously mentioned. Witness was unware when the police protection was withdrawn.

DRAMATIC STORIES OF TRAGEDY.

Dramatic stories of the tragedy were told by other witnesses, whose names were withheld. These witnesses included a taxi-driver, two road repairers and Sir Henry's kitchen-maid. From their accounts it appeared that the street was vacant, except for the men carrying out repairs. When Sir Henry arrived he stepped out into the middle of the road and the firing immediately began. At first the witnesses thought a tyre had burst. Sir Henry had reached the second step when the second shot was fired. He tried to get the key into the door, and during further firing he ducked the shots. The firing continued, and Sir Henry fell. Witnesses saw two men one on each side of the Field-Marshal at three yards' distance. The road repairers followed the assailants toward Ebury Street despite a warning to keep away. No one saw Sir Henry draw his sword but the kitchen-maid, who rushed out first, said the sword was lying on the pavement beside Sir Henry who tried to speak. Her Ladyship came out and Sir Henry was carried in to the study, where he died. The evidence of the police showed that the assassins' revolvers were service weapons.

Medical witnesses said that there were eight bullet wounds on each side of the chest. The Coroner paid a tribute to the inspiring bravery of law-abiding Englishmen who, unarmed, chased the murderers.

VERDICT OF "WILFUL MURDER."

A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Connolly and O'Brien.

STATE FUNERAL FOR THE LATE DR. RATHENAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—Dr. Rathenau will be given a State funeral which will take place to-morrow Route from the Reichstag to the family vault. Oberchgenoweide will be lined by the Reichswehr.

ARREST OF 11 SUSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—Eleven members of the Bavarian secret society the "Consul", have been arrested in connection with the assassination of Dr. Rathenau.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

"CREDITS, NOT RUSSIA, ITS CHIEF QUESTION."

M. LITVINOFF INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The Hague.—M. Litvinoff in an interview declared that Lenin's breakdown was only temporary.

Discussing the Conference he said the chief question of the Conference was the credits, not Russia. The Russian Delegates did not want to talk principles but business. The Russian Government's position was now much stronger than at the time of Genoa. A good harvest was expected. In a few weeks' time, the Soviet was prepared to reduce the army fifty per cent. if the other States agreed.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES AT THE HAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The Hague.—The Russian Delegation has arrived.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITAIN IN FAVOUR OF GERMANY'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the British Government was prepared to support the proposal to admit Germany into the League of Nations.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

FURTHER HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

In connexion with the Prince of Wales' visit to India, the following have been made Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order:—C. A. Barron, Lieut-Colonel Kennedy Craufurd Stuart, Major C. H. Gabriel, Rear-Admiral Mawbey, D. Petrie, F. A. Hadow, Lieut-Colonel F. O' Kinealy, Lieut-Colonel C. O. Harvey. Maharajkumar of Bikanir, Nawabzada Hamidullah Khat of Bhopal, R. F. Holland, Lieut-Colonel W. F. T. O' Connor, and Colonel T. G. Peacocke.

HONOURS' LIST.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Reuter's Bombay office sends the following correction:—

"In the Honours' List, please note that all the names from Vice Admiral Tothill to Read Admiral Clinton Baker inclusive, should be under the designation "Knights Commanders" and not under "Commanders" as erroneously telegraphed."

(Note—The Honours' List appeared in yesterday's 'Chronicle' as originally received.).

ROYAL AIR FORCE TO BE INCREASED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Newspapers state that it has been decided to increase the Royal Air Force by about ten squadrons, the cost to be met by reducing expenditure on the Army and the Navy.

CABLE ITEM.

The Prince of Monaco has died in a Paris nursing home.

ARRESTS OF TWO CAPTAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—Captain Karttillessen, brother of the murderer of Herr Erzberger, has been arrested at Flensburg. Captain Hoffman has also been arrested at Munich. Both were arrested in connection with Dr. Rathenau's assassination.

CHANCELLOR WIRTH TO ACT AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that Chancellor Wirth will temporarily act as Foreign Minister.

COLLISION BETWEEN WORKERS AND MONARCHISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Berlin.—Collisions between workmen and Monarchists are reported from Loschwitz, Nuremberg and Freiburg. The casualties were not serious.

IRISH SITUATION.

"TACTICS WRECKING THE TREATY MUST CEASE."

DUTY OF SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT ON IRISH VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons making a statement on the Irish Office vote, Mr. Churchill said at the outset that Government desired a full debate terminating in division. Mr. Churchill said two halves of the Imperial Government's policy had been completed. A new stage was beginning, the conditions of which would be vastly different. In the first place, Southern Ireland had been given an opportunity to express its opinion freely on the Treaty and show what it could do to make an ordered state. In the second place, Ulster had supplied the means of resisting the attempts of Sinn Fein extremists to force her to submit to the rule of Dublin. A month ago she had supplied fifty thousand hands with arms and all equipment of a defence force. The primary cause of the horrors in Belfast was the illegal maintenance of two so-called I. R. A. Divisions in Ulster which the Provisional Government had been unable to disperse. But there was no excuse in Ulster now for lawless reprisals against the Catholics.

"EASIER SITUATION" ON ULSTER FRONTIER.

He rejoiced that Sir James Craig and his Government were effectively controlling the situation. Evidence of this was provided by the absence of reprisals for the murder of Sir Henry Wilson. The situation on the Ulster frontier was much easier by the triple agreement in the neutral zone, established in Pettigoe and Belleek where the Imperial troops alone were maintaining order. The experiment, if successful, could be extended to the whole border. The crude and criminal design of breaking down the Northern Government, by disorder within and pressure from without, must cease. Assassinations would not make us swerve from our policy.

WRECKING TACTICS.

Mr. Churchill concluded: "Now that the Provisional Government is supported by the people, the Imperial Government will no longer tolerate any gross lapses from the spirit of the Treaty such as the occupation of the Four Courts in Dublin by the self-styled I. R. A., in order to use it as their headquarters, nor the encouragement of outrages in Southern Ireland, Ulster, and, probably, in England, for the avowed purpose of wrecking the Treaty. It must cease. The time has come, expressly, to request the strengthened Irish Government to speedily end this sort of thing. If, through weakness or lack of courage, it is not ended, the Imperial Government will regard the Treaty as formally violated and will not take steps to carry out or legalise its further stages. They will resume full liberty of action, to any extent necessary, to safeguard the interests and rights entrusted to our care. (Loud cheers.)"

NO ORGANISED MURDER CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND.

MR. SHORTT'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Prior to Mr. Churchill's eagerly awaited statement on the Irish Office Vote, he and the Home Secretary, Mr. Shortt, were bombarded with questions. Mr. Shortt announced that as a result of the raids by the officials of Scotland Yard after Sir Henry Wilson's assassination, nothing had been found revealing an organised plot to use fire-arms against specific persons. He added that when Sir Henry ceased to be the Chief of the Staff police protection for Ministers and others had been discontinued.

He explained that consequent upon the Dail Eireann's ratifications of the Treaty, a letter was sent to all persons concerned saying that subject to their view, police protection would be withdrawn, on January 21st. All accepted the position. Meanwhile, secret information was received regarding the possibilities of robberies, the use of explosives and even incendiarism, but not murder.

NO ORGANISED MURDERS.

Mr. Shortt declared he still believed that organised murders were not intended in this country, and denied the receipt of a warning that Sir Henry Wilson was to be assassinated. Neither Ulster nor London were aware of such a plot, and there was now no doubt, he said, that the two murderers of the Field Marshal had no connection with Ireland whatsoever. Both were Londoners and there was no evidence they had ever been to Ireland. The War Office was satisfied that the revolvers used were not included in the arms handed over to the Irish Provincial Government.

GOVT. OF NORTHERN IRELAND BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The Northern Parliament has passed the second reading of the Local Government of Northern Ireland Bill, the primary object of which is to abolish proportional representation in elections in the Six Counties.

TRAIN HELD UP BY I. R. A.

BRITISH MILITARY MAIL-BAGS SEIZED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The I. R. A. at Carrigan held up a train from Dublin to Derry, and demanded the Belfast mail-bag which they failed to secure. They seized the British military mail-bag and cleared off with official letters. They returned them, censored, three hours' later, and they were sent on by the next train.

AFTER THE IRISH TREATY.

53 BRITISHERS MURDERED IN S. IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that fifty-three Britishers, chiefly members and ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, had been murdered in Southern Ireland since the signature of the Treaty The Imperial Government did not intend to let a single case drop, and he thought that as the Provincial Government became an established and ordered Government, the British Government's pressure on them to punish the culprits would become more effective (Ironical cheers.)

PUBLIC WORKS IN FRANCE.

QUESTION OF GERMAN PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—M. Poincare and M. Troquet, Minister for Public Works, have considered the question of German participation in the construction of public works in France in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

The schemes include hydro electric works, railways, the Channel Tunnel, ports and canals at a total cost of 8½ miliard francs. Germany will provide labour and materials. The revenue from the works is to be earmarked for the reconstruction of devastated regions. It is not doubted that the Reparations Commission will soon agree to the scheme.

TRAGIC MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

FRENCH VICAR-GENERAL BURNT TO DEATH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—It is reported from Avesnes that a motor car of the Archbishop of Cambrai overturned in the Forest of Mormal. It caught fire and the Vicar-General was burnt to death, and the Archbishop and chauffeur seriously burned.

STATE EMPLOYEES' STRIKE IN VIENNA.

RAILWAY AND POSTAL SERVICES. SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Vienna—Owing to the strike of state employees due to wages dispute, the entire railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services throughout Austria have been suspended.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The London Exchange Market opened nervously with marks at 1590 owing to the assassination of Dr. Rathenau. Other currencies also depreciated but closed rather steadier. Marks finished at 1530.

IMPORT OF TEA IN U. K.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

At question time, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson stated that 449 million pounds of tea, valued at 25 million sterling, were imported into the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31st, on which 413 million pounds were paid as duty, and of which 371 million pounds were charged as duty at the preferential rate.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAMSUN.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British High Commissioner in Constantinople had been asked to supply details of the damage caused to the property of non-combatants in the recent bombardment of Samsun.

STARVING ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

QUESTION OF REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Major Ormsby Gore asked in the House of Commons whether the British or Mesopotamian Governments were prepared to repatriate a thousand starving and destitute Assyrian Christians, formerly domiciled at Mosul but at present at Novorossisk.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that the Government had already spent two million sterling on the Assyrians for whom they had a certain amount of indirect responsibility during military operations in Mesopotamia but they did not feel they were justified in making a further charge on the British Taxpayer.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

A feature of the investment markets yesterday was the steady absorption of the scrip of the last India Loan, which is virtually over par for holders. There is no difficulty of realising freely at that level.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

T. HARRISON KNOCKS OUT JIM HIGGINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

In the boxing match for the Bantamweight championship of England at Liverpool, Tommy Harrison of Hanley knocked out the holder, Jim Higgins, in the thirteenth round.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

KING OPENS CENTRE COURT AND NEW STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 26.

The World's Lawn Tennis Championship was begun, to-day, at Wimbledon. Rain was still falling at 3.15 in the afternoon when the King and Queen arrived. They were given an ovation by a large crowd. After being received by the officials of the All-England Club, Their Majesties inspected the Centre Court and the magnificent new Stand which has a seating accommodation for ten thousand persons, and the King then formally declared the ground open.

Rain had ceased by 3.45 and the first match of the tournament was begun on the Centre Court which is protected from inclement weather.

Kingscote beat L. Godgrey 6/1 6/3 6/0. There was no play on other Courts to-day.

(Continued from column 6.)

north pole camp and thence to camp No. 3, arriving there just before dark. The cold had been terrific all day and there had been great danger of frost-bite. Unfortunately, Captain Bruce had not escaped being slightly frost-bitten in both feet.

A RECORD CLIMB.

The attempt was remarkable in every way. Not only has the previous record for height which was established only five days previously has been beaten, but it is the first occasion on which oxyzen has been used in a scientific manner for the ascent of mountains. It is practically certain that but for the great exhaustion caused by battling with the hurricane for the whole of a night at a height of 25,500 feet, the climbers would have attained a very much greater height especially, of they had been favoured with even fairly calm weather. The camp at which they spent two nights was 500 weet higher than the camp established by the previous party and 2000 feet higher than any human being had previously camped.

EXCELLENT CONDUCT OF PORTERS.

The conduct of the porters was in every way admirable. They were as keen as possible, never lost heart for a minute and worked in a way and at a height that up-to date has absolutely no parallel. Such work as they have done would have been considered by scientists as quite beyond the capacity of any human being, several of them ascending in three days time from 23,000 feet to 25,500 feet no less than four times. One man even carried 40 lbs. upto the high camp and all of them carried loads from 20 to 30lbs. It must also be remembered that they did not come fresh to the assault for every available man had been working at high pressure for nearly three weeks in establishing camps on the East Rongbuk Glacier and the camp at Chang La or north col at 23,000 feet. In all the climbing party spent 9 days between 21,000 feet and 27,000 feet consecutively. As I write a third attempt is being organised before the breaking of the monsoon if possible to recah the summit. This, however, is rather in the nature of a forlorn hope.

ATTACK ON MT. EVEREST.

RECORD CLIMB OF 27,300 FEET.

SUCCESSFUL USE OF OXYGEN APPARATUS.

DETAILS OF THE CLIMB.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The Associated Press special correspondent at Darjeeling writes:—

My last letter described an attempt to climb the Mount Everest without the assistance of oxygen and I stated that as the first party were returning, the second party, consisting of Captain Finch and Captain Bruce of the 6th Gurkhas had been making final tests of the oxygen apparatus and preparations for an attempt with its aid. Unfortunately, they had discovered that there was serious difficulty in using the face mask, which had been sent out for use with the apparatus and a new and simpler method of inhaling oxygen had to be improvised on the spot. Luckily, Captain Finch was able to overcome this difficulty and a method was devised, by which oxygen could be freely taken without any feeling of suffocation, such as was caused by the original mask.

USE OF OXYGEN APPARATUS.

On May 24th they set out with twelve porters and passed that night on Chang La or north col. (23,000 feet). The following morning they left to establish a camp on the slopes of the Everest as high as possible, taking with them the whole of the twelve porters and attached to them as one of the climbing party, Lance Naik Tejbir Burathoki of the 6th Gurkha Rifles, who had been also partially instructed in the use of the oxygen apparatus. Porters were loaded with light heads, provisions for one day and also cylinders containing compressed oxygen. The climbers themselves employed the oxygen apparatus from the start. Each apparatus was furnished with four cylinders and weighed 36 lbs., but in order to economise their strength they considered it necessary to use oxygen in the way described. The porters naturally worked without oxygen. The weather on this day was very rough and windy, but they were enabled to reach the height of 25,500 feet, where a narrow ridge was found on which they were just able to pitch a tent and furnish it with their sleeping bags and food. The porters returned from this point back to north col. The night that followed was a complete nightmare, the wind increased to a hurricane and the three occupants of the tent spent the whole night in endeavouring to prevent themselves and the tent being carried away bodily down the mountainside. Until midday there was no abatement of the storm and though about 2 o'clock the weather modified, it would have been quite out of the question to return, as their original intention had been to return that night and that porters should also arrive to hold them down. The porters arrived in due course bringing with them hot soup in thermos bottles, but the climbers determined, as the weather looked better, to spend one more night and attempt an ascent on the following morning. That night proved quiet and with the help of occasional whiffs of oxygen they were enabled to obtain a fairly good night's rest.

CLIMB RESUMED.

On the following morning about 6-30 a.m. they set out. The duty assigned to the Gurkha Non-commissioned officer was to carry as many cylinders as he could manage as high as possible and then replacing his full cylinders by the ones expended by the climbing party, himself to return to the tent and await their descent. Unfortunately, the two nights spent high up under these trying conditions had proved too much for him and after reaching about 26,000 feet his strength completely gave way. Captains Bruce and Finch taking six cylinders each (a total weight of about 50 lbs.) coninued the ascent traversing the face of Everest from this point in the direction of the main peak, hoping by so doing slightly to shorten their route and also to escape the full fury of the wind which as usual on Everest as the day advanced was also increasing. This move unfortunately brought them into much more difficult ground, the line of the strata of the mountain being against the climber, that is to say sloping downwards towards them. They continued on this line until midday when they had reached an approximate height of 27,300 feet.

OXYGEN APPARATUS DAMAGED.

Captain Bruce, about this time, had an unfortunate accident. The pipe connecting the oxygen apparatus with his mouth came into contact with a rock and broke the glass elbow which connected it with the cylinder. The members of the expedition had all been previously warned that any cessation of the flow of oxygen when at a great height was reached would probably be followed by the instant collapse of the climber. This, however, luckily has been shown not to be the case. During the repairing of the damaged apparatus Captain Bruce was enabled to attach himself to the apparatus carried by Finch, but for some minutes was not only climbing without oxygen but did even not know what had happened to his apparatus.

THE DESCENT.

However, by this time, they had come to the limit of their strength and the weather was getting worse and worse and a speedy return was decided on. All spare cylinders were perched on conspicuous place to assist in a future attempt, if ever such were carried out and they got down over difficult and icy slabs, which had given them so much trouble in the morning and down to their tent without mishaps. Tejbir was found in the tent partially recovered and as the porters were heard ascending on the rocks below, they left him to descend with the porters, themselves making the best of their way down to

(Continued in column 5.)

SAD END OF 8 YEAR OLD MOPLAH GIRL.

HEART-RENDING STORY OF CRUELTY.

SOLD TO BOMBAY HOTEL-KEEPER FOR RS. 25.

BODY EXHUMED FOR INQUEST.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King the Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday morning, on the death of Aishabee, a Moplah girl, aged about eight years who died of brutal injuries alleged to have been inflicted on her by a Mahomedan woman named Jaimatbee, who had purchased her for Rs. 25.

The evidence was to the effect that the Moplah girl, Aishabee, arrived in Bombay about a year ago with a man named Kadir, who called himself her maternal uncle. The latter represented to Sheikh Yakub, an eating house-keeper of Khoja Street, Null Bazaar, that the girl was an orphan and that he wanted to sell her. Yakub purchased her for Rs. 25 and employed her as a domestic servant in his house. Kadir died some-time ago in the J. J. Hospital.

HER BODY EXHUMED.

At about 4-30 p.m. on the 26th instant Inspector Nayampalli of the Mahorbowre Police Station received information that Aishabee had died after an assault and that her body had been taken to the Mahomedan Cemetery at Sonapur. Inspector Nayampalli at once hurried to the Cemetery when he found that the body had already been buried. He took possession of the death certificate given by a Municipal *ramoosee* and then made an application to Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner of Bombay. Mr. King issued a warrant, on the strength of which the body was exhumed on the night of the 26th instant and removed to the morgue.

Ahmed Abdulla, residing in a room next to Jainat, said the girl was sold by her uncle to Jainat and her husband for Rs. 25. The uncle's name was Kadir and he died in the J. J. Hospital about four months ago. He had come from Malabar. The girl worked as a domestic servant and was healthy when she was sold. She was not well fed and was beaten nearly every day by Jainat and another woman named Khatija, who branded the child with live coal, about twelve days ago. Khatija lived on the same floor as Jainat and worked with her. On the 26th instant witness did not go to his shop on account of heavy rain and stayed at home. At 11 a.m. the same day witness saw the deceased child being beaten with the stick (produced in Court) by Jainat in the passage and was then picked up by her and thrown against the window in the room. The girl shrieked three times, and when she was silent she was taken into the room and put on the mat produced. After about half-an-hour she died. Shaikh Yakub then came to witness and asked him not to speak of the occurrence to any one. Witness, then, went to his shop. Two men were watching witness and thereupon he went to Crawford Market and at about 4-30 p.m. to the Police Station where his statement was recorded.

Cross-examined by the Coroner, witness said he often told them not to beat the child and he offered to give them Rs. 25 if they would give her to him. Having spoken before, and having been abused for his interference, witness did not interfere on the 26th instant. When witness left the house on the 26th instant arrangements were being made for the funeral.

Mahomed Abdul Aziz a school boy aged about nine years and neighbour of Jainat, said before he went to school on the 26th instant he saw Jainat beating the girl with the stick produced. The girl was unconscious and taken in to the room where she was beaten.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan Police Surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, found the body, though not fat and emaciated, fairly well nourished. There were recent bruises on the left shin, right hip and upper right [illegible]cad. There were irregular scars on the [illegible]hip. The spleen was enlarged. The [illegible] was fatty. A fracture of the middle [illegible]artment of the base of the skull was [illegible] In his opinion the cause of death [illegible] fracture of the base of the skull produced by a violent blow on the upper right fore-head. Such a weapon (baton) as the one produced in the Court could have caused such an injury.

THE VERDICT.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull resulting rom a blow with the stick inflicted by Jainatbee, the suspect. The jury, further, remarked that the facility with which the body of the deceased was interred in the Mahomedan Cemetery at Sonapr without the real cause of death being shown was a matter for enquiry by the Bombay Municipality.

MAULANA HASARAT MOHANI IN BOMBAY.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Maulana Hasarat Mohani who is undergoing a term of two years' regorous imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail was brought from Ahmedabad under police escort (yesterday to Bombay. The charge of waging war against the Maulana which has been referred to by the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad to the Bombay High Courst will be heard to-day. The Maulana was locked up the whole night at the Esplanade Police Station Custody In the evening the Maulana was interviewed by Mr. Moazzamali and other Khilafat workers at the Esplannade Police Station.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

DUTY OF THE STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal, a public meeting was held for students at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. Jaseph Baptista presiding.

AIM OF EDUCATION.

Mr. V. V. Dastani said they were living in times of great opportunity for such one of them; everybody who wanted to do any service to his mother-land and his brothren had his opportunity for so doing. Let them consider for a moment whether the work they were undertaking was good and patriatic work. They were not educated simply for the purpose of earning a living, for that was an easy thing to do. Education was vouchsafed to them for the purpose of doing good to their less fortunately placed countrymen, and for that purpose they must be selfless in their views. He appealed to them to give up their studies and take their shares of work in the Mulshi struggle. They must follow the example of England, whose students left their studies and joined the army in the great war. Here was a great opportunity offered to them and he asked the students not to reject it. Here was a great National work and let them not reject that adventure! If they could join the I.D.F. why could they not join this National Army?

PEASANTS AND INDIA'S SALVATION.

Mr. D. Chamanlal said the Mavlas were their kith and kin and they would have received the sympathy of the Government and others if they were rich men. But they were poor peasants and what did it matter to the Government and the Tatas? Because Lenin had dispossessed a man named Leslie Urquahart of his missing rights Mr. Churchill had encouraged Deniken, Koltchak and the whole lot of them fall in Russia. But what was Government doing? Because the Mavlas were poor, Government were helping the Tatas. Because Russia was unwilling to restore property attached by her to the capitalists, England and the whole of Europe wanted to have nothing to do with Russia and the Genoa Conference was almost infructuous. The salvation of India did not depend on tthe Tatas, but on the poor peasants.

LIMITATIONS OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mr. P. M. Bapat said he would willingly have surrendered the lands if they were required for National good. But that was not the case; only cowards could give up the possession of their property without any struggle. His honest opinion, and also that of his countrymen, was that the benefits occuring from the dam were not commensurate with the loss the Mavlas would suffer. The land was uncommonly good and the Mavlas also were a sturdy people whose ancestors had founded the Mahratha Empire, and the people of Maharastra did not want them to disappear. They should do their best to save thte land and the men. They might not succeed in their efforts, but still they had to do their duty by their countrymen. They must not look to the fruit of their action, they must do their duty first. Let them think over these things and then decide upon their actions. Non-Cooperation would not achieve success; something more was required. The English were unable to appreciate non-violent Non-Cooperation. They could appreciate strength and not non-violence. Even Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to help England during the war by joining the army. Was that not violence? Mere self-purification, enjoined on them, would not get them Swaraj. Many people had been sent to the prison; they had been beaten and sent to prison. The question now before them was whether the volunteers required by them would suffer beating quietly, or would retaliate.

A young volunteer, who had just been released from the jail gave his jail experiences. Mr. Divekar, a 69 year old man then gave his experiences of prison life.

Mr. Baptista said the genius of Maharathas was different form that of Gujeraties. He was against non-violent non-cooperation; what he wanted was violent co-operation. The Mahatma's ideal was good; he had asked them to trust God and remove untouchability etc. In the Christian religion violence was not condemned; it was commended on the other hand. He did not at all want to go into the merits of the question; but he knew that with the capitalists our Governmentt were working hand in hand to oppress the poor. But the time was coming when the Government of the country would be in the hands of the poor producers of wealth.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Monsoon continues generally active and extended in the north east India. The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chotta Nagpur Rajputana, Central India, East Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Behar, East United Provinces, Punjab, Gujerat, West Central Provinces and Bombay (Deccan.) A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Provinces and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are Tavoy one and a half inches, Diamond Islands two, Akyab four, Silchar two, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji five, Coxs Bazar seven, Chittagong one and a half, Narayangunge, Calcutta, and Berhampur one Burdwan three, Dinajpur and Cuttak one, Sambalpore one and a half, Darbhanga one Naya Dumka Chakrata two, Mount Abu one and a half, Surat ten, Indore and 9kola one, Seeni and Jagdalpur one and a half, Raipur one, Ratnagiri three, Salient and Cochin two, Belgaum one and Mercara four.

Forecast:—No large change.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. F. Birley has left Government House, Ganeshkind, on Monday.

THE "HINDOO" OF HYDERABAD.

FIFTH EDITOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD(Sind), June 26.

Maharaj Lokram was, sometime, the editor of the "Hindu," a local Non-cooperation organ and is one of its proprietors was arrested this morning and immediately tried before the District Magistrate under Section 124A, previous sanction of the lolal Government having been obtained. The accused admitted the responsibility and did not offer defence. The Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen another rigorous imprisonment. The whole trial lasted for less than two hours. The conviction of Maharaj Lokram brings to give the number of editors of the "Hindoo" who have been sentenced to prison.

AYURVEDIC PATHSALA AT PATAN.

OPENING CEREMONY BY SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA.

(Associated Press.)

PATAN, June 27.

The opening ceremony of the Ujamshi Pitambardas Apurvedic Pathsala was performed by the Dewan Saheb, Sir Manubhai Mehta in presence of a large gathering including guests from Bombay, Baroda, Allahabad and other places. The institute is a unique one in the sense that arrangements are made to teach various sciences with laboratory work. Anatomy will be taught from the Ayurvedic books. There is a good library and a museum attached to the institution which has received a gift of one lakh of rupees from Sheth Ujamshi and another lakh from the Government of Baroda.

After an introductory address by the President of the managing committee, Sheth Ujamshi welcomed the Dewan sahib and the other guests and requested Sir Manubhai to open the college.

Sir Manubhai said in his address that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb always sympathised with this movement and defended the revival of the Ayurvedic and explained the necessity of modernising the ancient science.

After his declaring the college opened several gentlemen offered scholarships and prizes.

Commemorating Sir Manubhai's interest in the college Sheth Ujamshi gave an evening party to the invited guests who treated to sumptuous refreshments.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO DR, CHOKSY,

The President and members of the Bombay Medical Union entertained and presented an address on Monday afternoon, at the University Convocation Hall to Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy for his getting the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire from H. M. the King Emperor for his meritorious public service extending over 34 years to the city of Bombay.

Dr. Dinshah M. Gagrat, President of the Union, in the course of his speech welcoming those assembled said:—It is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you on behalf of the Bombay Medical Union under whose auspices we have met to-day to honour a great worker in the cause of suffering humanity, medical Science and medical profession. It is an unique and a rare occasion.

The great worker whom we have met to honour to-day is, as you all know, our revered and esteemed friend Dr. N. H. Choksy. It is a matter of gratification that the Bombay Medical Union has taken a lead in the matter because Dr. Choksy has placed the Union under a deep debt of gratitude. He was one of the founders of the Union, who established the Union some thirty years ago for the welfare and betterment of the Profession and to safeguard the interests of the independent medical profession. During its long career the Union had to carry on a campaign against all vested interests to redress the grievances of the Independent Medical Profession and to secure the legitimate rights of the sons of the soil which were denied to them. In doing so, the Union has sent many memorials, representations, petitions, etc., to the Government and the authorities concerned. Dr. Choksy had played a very prominent part in the drawing up of the same and in guiding and helping the Union on all such occasions.

The main object of the Union was to prove that the services of the soil should be primarily for the sons of the soil, that merits and qualifications should be the only criterion and that there should be no consideration of caste creed or color, and that Indians if given equal opportunities as their European colleagues would prove equal to them. If proof were needed of the validity of the above statement, Dr. Choksy and Dr. Choksy's work stand as monumental proofs.

Drs. Liston, Shroff and Patel then addressed the meeting.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was then read by the President, Dr. D. M. Gagrat in the course of which it was stated:—

In spite of all your laborious work—most of it performed single-handed—you have devoted your spare time to several philanthropic institutions, notably the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League of which you have been a Joint Honorary Secretary for the last ten years. Nor can we forget your valued services to the Bombay Medical Union of which you have been a member for thirty-eight years, and twice its President. You have zealously espoused the cause of the independent Medical Profession and fearlessly championed its interest. In all matters of importance the Union has sought your help and guidance which you have most ungrudgingly rendered at considerable personal sacrifice. The Union has on more than one occasion placed on record their cordial appreciation of your invaluable help.

It gives us great pleasure to note that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been most graciously pleased to confer upon you the companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and we heartily congratulate you for the same.

We trust now that you have retired from hospital work, you will continue to render still greater services to the City and to the Profession.

We sincerely wish you all health and happiness, and pray that you will be long spared to enjoy still higher honours.

The address was then presented enclosed in a handsome silver casket amid cheers and applause to which Dr. Choksy in thanking the members of the Medical Union said:—

DR. CHOKSY'S REPLY.

You have referred to my labours at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, to my clinical researches, and to their recognition from various quarters. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that the honors and distinctions that have fallen on me, bespeak not so much my achievement or worth, as the kindly, generous and friendly feelings of those with whom it was my privilege to be associated. I take those not as personal honors, not as personal credentials, but as impartial testimonials to the capabilities of the local profession of Bombay, of which I happen to be but an humble unit. To the words of the late Viscount Sandhurst, you have just quoted, I would crave your indulgence to refer to his last letter to me, written shortly before his untimely death, on learning of my impending retirement. He wrote: "So you are soon to retire from public service after a long and faithful period, during which you have seen much, your predecessors never dreamt of. I am very glad to have been associated with you in the difficult days of 1896-1900. "I need scarcely say, gentlemen, how grateful I must feel to one who filled the high position of the Governor of this Presidency, whose kindly interest in me and my work remained unabated to the very last.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the guests retired for refreshment.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TAMIL NADU NOMINATES SJT. C. R. DAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 27.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Executive Committee meet yesterday at the National Club premises in George Town, when Arni Subramania Sastry presided. Among those present were Srijuts C. Rajagopalachariar, E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, K. S. Subramanian, P. D. Asher, T. Audinarayana Chettiar and S. Ramanathan. The chief subjects discussed were the Civil Disobedience Committee, Swadeshi organisation, appointment of a Khaddar director and the constructive programme to be worked out vigorously in a special area to be chosen. The meeting was not open to the Press, but the resolutions adopted will later on be published. The Executive Committee has unanimously recommended the name of Sjt. C. R. Das for the presidentship of the Congress at Gaya.

RAJPUTANA'S RECOMMENDATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, June 27.

The Provincial Congress Committee, Rajputana, Central India and Ajmer-Merwara, duly submitted the names of Mr. C. R. Dass, Babu Gurduttsingh and Pt. Motilal Nehru in point of order for the Presidentship of the 37th Indian National Congress. The Provincial Congress Committee has been sitting since the 23rd instant and is expected to continue longer. Rules and regulations are being framed.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has suggested to the Reception Committee of the next Congress the names of the following persons for the presidentship of the Gaya Congress:—

1. Mr. C. R. Das, 2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 3. Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and 4. Mr. Abbas Tyabji.

The Punjab Congress Committee has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to visit those places of the province where punitive police have been posted by the Government and after making all necessary enquiries to report on the following points.:—

(a) whether the Government was justified by circumstances of the locality to impose such police, (b) conduct of such police towards the people of the locality where it was postad, (c) which of the places will be justified in refusing to pay the tax imposed upon them to defray the expenses of such police.

TRIAL OF MOULVI HAMIDALI.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, June 26.

Moulvi Hamidali of Akaltara in Bilaspur district was brought here under arrest on the 22nd instant and his trial commenced on the 24th instant, under Section 124-A, for the speech delivered in Gandhi Chouk, Raipur, on the 21st April, when he is said to have referred to the Hazaribag Jail Quoran incident and called the Bihar Government communique false. The Court was overcrowded. Thousands accompanied the Moulvi Sahib from the jail to the Court as he was brought on foot like an ordinary criminal. The accused questioned the Magistrate whether he was not provided with a conveyance and brought on foot by his orders. The Magistrate admitted this.

The accused was brought to the Court at about 11-30 a.m. The Public Prosecutor was engaged in the Sessions case. The accused was refused a seat in the dock in spite of suggestions from some of the members of the Bar, but strange to say, after 2 or 3 hours the Magistrate said that he learnt from some of the questions put by the accused that the latter was intelligent enough and on this account he expressed that he would allow him a chair and a chair was placed in the dock. Further hearing of the case is fixed for 1st July.

PT. MALAVIYA AT BASTI.

GOVT. PROHIBITS PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, Basti, writes:—

On the 20th June, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was to visit three places in Basti District. On the 19th, a notice under Section 144 was served on the Basti public not to deliver or attend any lecture within an area of 10 miles from the 19th to the 30th June. Before this, on the 10th of June a notice of the same kind was served for 15 days within an area of 5 miles. The date of this has not expired. On the 21st of June the same notice was served at Khalilabad not to hold any meeting within an area of 6 miles. At Bansi the Government authorities disturbed the arrangement of a meeting by force. Panditji reached Khalilabad at about 7 p.m. The public gave him a cordial welcome. He explained to the people in the Congress office the use of Khaddar, Charkha and the Panchayat system. He also investigated the recent instances of repression at Khalilabad.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

NEW TERM COMMENCING FROM 1ST JULY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, June 27.

Messrs. T. K. Sherwani and Abdul Majid Khawaja, having completed their terms of sentence have returned to resume their work at the National Muslim University, Aligarh as Secretary and Principal respectively. Some further additions of renowned personalities have been made to the staff. The next session commences on July 1st with bright prospects. Admissions will continue till 10th July. Special lectures commence with the term. Accommodation in hostels is still available. Students of all creeds and religions are cordially invited. University fees are Rs. 16 only. Classes of secondary stage have also been opened.

HYDERABAD "HINDOO"

EDITOR SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 26.

Maharaj Lokaram Shaja Sikh, Editor of the "Hindoo", was arrested under Section 124-A, this morning, for two articles appearing in the "Hindoo" of May 5th and 10th. He was brought for trial before the District Magistrate. The accused in his statement declared that the very policy of the "Hindoo" was to create disaffection against the present Government. He had been doing so from 1905 and would continue to do so until the Government was mended or ended. He declined to give the name of the writer of one of the articles not penned by him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

An impressive memorial service to the late Field-Marshal, Sir Henry Wilson was held at Christ Church in Simla at 12-30 this afternoon at which hour the funeral took place in London. The large congregation included the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of the Punjab with their respective staffs, members of the Executive Council and Officers of Army Headquarters. The Lord Bishop of Lahore offered prayers at the altar for the bereaved family and pronounced blessing, after which the congregation dispersed in silence.

MADRAS COUNCIL TO MEET ON AUGUST 15TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 26.

It is understood the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held under the Presidency of the Deputy President (in the absence of Sir Rajagopalachari in England)) in all probability on 15th August.

AHMEDNAGAR ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The general meeting of the members of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, will be held in Vishram Baug Hall, Ahmednagar, at 5 p.m. on the 9th July 1922, when the draft constitution of the Griha, which has already been published in the Press, will be discussed. The meeting will also consider whether arrangements for free boarding anr liaberary and industrial education of the children of the Depressed classes should be made under the supervision of the Griha. Consideration will also be given to the questions whether the institution should be registered, whether members of the Griha can take part in politics and whether the institution should be affiliated to any other institution. Those members who will be unable to attend the meeting and who are desirous of making any suggestions in respect of the questions coming up for discussion at the meeting should communicate the same to the Secretary of the institution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The sharemarket closed to-day on account of Rathajatra Festival.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and the demand bills one shilling three and twentyone thirty two pence.

(Continued from col. 6)

disquieted least, while achieveing the object of easing the difficult parliamentary situation, the speech may have a bad effect in South Ireland.

The Conservative papers declare that the Government have got the wind up.

A NEW FACTOR.

Mr. Bonar Law's intervention in the debate is being much discussed. While refusing to withdraw his support from the Government, he emphasised the anxiety of the situation, and declared that if the Government did not see the thing through, he would be against them. This hint that Mr. Bonar Law might be compelled to lead the opposition to the Government is regarded as introducing a new factor into the situation.

VIENNA WORKERS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Vienna.—The railwaymen and postal workers have resumed work.

LATEST CABLES.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

EARLY MONSOON FRUSTRATES EFFORT TO REACH SUMMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Sir Francis Younghusband addressing the Royal Gegraphical Society feared that the breaking of the Monsson on June fourth had dehnitely frustrated the effort to reach the summit of the Everest but the climbers had accomplished much, despite the terrific weather. It had been ascertained that the final seventeen hundred feet of mountain was not difficult.

RUBBER GROWERS OF DUTCH INDIES.

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSN. AT AMSTERDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Amsterdam.—The Conference of the International Association of Rubber Growers in the Dutch Indies opens here on the 27th instant and will consider the proposal of Mr. Burger, the Managing Director of the Serbadjadi Rubber Company, whereby the producers and the merchants would form a pool of 100,000 tons of rubber which would be administered by the Rubber Growers' Association, the Rubber Trade Associations of London and New York and the International Association.

If the price of rubber should rise above guilder per half kilo, the managers would sell say twenty per cent and so on proportionately.

COMMANDANT HENDERSON ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The headquarters of the Irish rebels at Fourcourts in Dublin announce that their director of the Bolfast boycott, Commandant Henderson, has been arrested by the Provisiona Government authorities and taken to the Mountjoy prison, despite the undertaking that he would be treated as an officer and not as a criminal.

The arrest was made after regular Irish troops in two armoured cars had frustrated commandant Henderson's attempts to raid a Belfast firm's garage in Dublin.

FUTURE OF IRISH TREATY.

DIE-HARD MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, June 27.

Contrary to expectations, the public gallery in the House of Commons yesterday was open as usual, the only precaution observed being an unusually critical scrutiny by the attendants.

Mr. Lloyd George adopted a distinctly gloomier tone than usual. Apparently the dispersal of the Republican band who are holding Fourcourts in Dublin is to be made an acid test of good faith and capacity of the Provisional Government.

There was a cryptic sentence at the end of Mr. Lloyd George's speech which seemed to suggest that the Government would resign if they failed to secure an adhesion of South Ireland to the Treaty, but the sentence is capable of another interpretation.

FUTURE OF THE TREATY.

Mr. Lloyd George submitted that the negotiations were justified whatever befell. He said that he was unwilling to accept the theory that the Treaty was a failure. Disorder and dislocation was inevitable in the transition period, nevertheless he was disappointed at the manner in which the Provisional Government were griping the problems. The protection of life and property was inadequate. It was essential that the organised defiance should be ended quickly. The Irish Parliament now had the authority of the people. By that test the Treaty must stand or fall. He was not asking the House to sanction a policy of indefinite acquiescence to defiance to the Treaty. Where they were pressing the North to deal impartially with all the religions, they were insisting upon the South's adherence to the Treaty in every particular. If they failed, then it would be for the House to take action.

The Die-hard motion for reduction of the Irish vote was rejected by 332 votes to seventy-five.

55 TOTAL ARRESTS. IN BERLIN.

FIRING ON PRO-REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, June 27.

Berlin.—There have been fifty-five arrests arising from Herr Rathenau's assassination, including two naval officers.

The President of the Anti-semitic League has been detained in Dresden. The police in Hamburg fired on the pro-Republican demonstrators who defied the prohibition to pass the Bismarck monument, killing one and wounding six.

FOURCOURTS REBELS.

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Lloyd George disclosed in the House of Commons yesterday evening that the Government's views regarding the Fourcourts rebels had been communicated to the Provisional Government, and would be the first business of the Irish Parliament on Saturday.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SKILFUL SPEECH.

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Churchill's skilful speech rallied the wavering Government supporters and the Die-hard attack subsequently fell flat. The Liberal commentators to-day, however, are

(Continued in Column 5.)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 537 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

PANDIT HARIRAM, son of Pandit Purshottamdas Sharma of Beawar Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Santa Cruz ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NARSILAL MULJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF seeks to recover from the Defendant a sum of Rs. 16,007-8-0 as per particulars mentioned in the plaint and interest and the costs of this suit.

The Court has fixed 18th July, 1922, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C13516

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2511 28-6-22. G. 2506 22-6-22.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits (estate and effects) of SHANKER ATMARAM PATKAR, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KAMALAKANTT SHANKER PATKER, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 21st day of June, 1922.

(Sd.) Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13515

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 5409.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ireda and Co. on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. N. M. Parekh & Co., against their Indent No. 264 dated 2nd February, 1922,

100 cases each 224 lbs Alluminium Circles in 20 sizes assorted from 4½in. to 16in.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th June, 1922.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12:—"The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity, methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

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STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-8 per box.

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MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM.

Complete course, price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain superhuman powers. Cure diseases without medicine. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis' secret method. Practise breathing exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A charming Story of a Japanese girl who marries a worthless American and remains silent when she finds him married to another woman.

"Locked Lips"

(5 Reels).

Stirring the fascinating

the beautiful wife of Sessue Hayakawa.

A 2-Reel Comedy

Teddy's Goat

in the Programme also the

UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL NEWS

To-Day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office abgram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for Mr. Allabux Hyderalli, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Keshavdeo Jainarayen, Mohanlal Jainarayen, Shivkumar Keshavdeo and Beneprasad Mohanlal, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. All that the 1/5th part or share of the mortgagors in the immoveable property, description, whereof is given hereunder, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 458 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey Nos. 1643-42 together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon and assessed by by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 456-459, Street No. 245-47, and bounded on the East by the property of Sheosamal Gangaram, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North partly by the property secondly described and partly by the late Ramji Lakhmidas and on the South partly by common passage used by the owner of these premises as also by Nandlal Thakerseydas, and Shovsaval Gangaram and partly by the property of the said Nandlal Thakerseydas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 48 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 1643-42 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Ramji Lakhmidas, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the passage for the use of the said Ramji Lakhmidas, Hurnandas Khetseydas and Hurmukhrai Khetseyds and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Vendor's Attorneys at Cook's Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR AERATED WATER FACTORY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 513 BAGS CODDS BOTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Karimbhai Jalalbhai and Co., of Bhusari Mohalla, the following:—

513 bags Codds Bottles, each 6 dozens of 7-8-10 and 12 ozs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HAIR PINS, RAZOR STROP, LOCKS, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, by the order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following:—

5 cases hair pins.
1 case ear-rings.
1 case buttons.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Karim Abdulally and Co.:—

2 cases Buttons.
1 case Razor Strops.
4 cases Locks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 28th June, 1922.

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MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
To-day
ANOTHER NEW TRIANGLE FILM

Shown for the First time in India

Dorothy Dalton

Dorothy Dalton

IN

"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"

"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"

ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
AN ALL-STAR COMEDY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD, SNUB POLLARD AND BEBE DANIELS
PHOENIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

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TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Another Indian My hological picture

Draupadi-Swayamvara

A Splendid Scenic Version of the story of the name From MAHABHARATA"
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Times & Rates as usual

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While astride over a motorcycle with his sweatheart (Pauline Ourler)

ANTONIO MORENO.

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NEXT WEEK:—
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THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
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Exquite photography! marvellous production! super acting!

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The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.

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The film Version of the Great Poet Sreeharsa's celebrated Drama

The Ratnavali

A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.

Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited.

Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss, Gohur-Miss, PATIENCE COOPER-Mr, CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr, PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.

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TO-DAY at, 3-30 and 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG
and an All-Star Cast magnificient pictirization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's Popular Novel
"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
A NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"NOW OR NEVER"
3 REELS OF LAUGHTER

THE EMPIRE

COMMG. SATURDAY 1st JULY.
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
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EDNA DALIES.
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PRODUCED BY MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Under the Personal Supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FINAL EPISODES.
of
The Greatest Serial Show in Bombay,
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 28th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP
Satur. 1st July 1922 at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 2nd July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
To-day 28th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Sangit MANAPMAN Acts 5
Saturday 1st July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit SANSHAYAKALLOL Acts 5
Sunday 2nd July 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit VIDYAHARAN Acts 3
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Proprietor. Gandharva Natak Mandali.

THE WEATHER.

FLOODS IN HOWRAH DISTRICT

ROADS AND RAILWAY LINES BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Owing to heavy flood in the river Damodar, the bridge on the District Board road near Nischindapur in Howrah District gave way as a result of which the road and the neighbouring villages are under water and consequently there is great destruction of crops. There is no loss of life of cattle. Several villages in Hugli District are also affected by the flood in the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers and crops are damaged. The breach on the Howrah-Amta line between Munshirhat and Pantihal is being repaired and the running of trains has been restricted, Breaches on the Bengal Provincial Railway have not yet been repaired. Information from the Gauge Inspector at Raniganj showed that the water in the Damodar river which subsided during the last two days is again rising slowly.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 27th June. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.33	26.22		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.75	20.26		
Esplanade (Gok. Taj. Hospital)	0.41	22.39		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.95	24.06		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, June 26th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches...	29.537
Temperature of Air	...Degrees...	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... ...	78.6
Dew Point	... ...	77.0
Relative humidity of Air	... ...	0.913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	... ...	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	... ...	+2.5
Minimum do do	... ...	77.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do	... miles.	240
Fall of Rain	... Inches.	3.66
Total fall during month	... ...	26.22
Do. do. year	... ...	26.22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th.		0.00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
W	28	m 1 2	27 5	28	m 6 58	14 9
Th	29	m 1 50	27 3	29	m 7 44	15 6
F.	30	m 2 27s	26 8	30	m 8 47s	17 5
S.	July 1	m 2 40	26 10	July 1	m 8 38	16 7
S.	2	m 3 12s	26 6	2	m 9 38s	17 6
M	3	m 3 3s	26 3	3	m 9 45	17 10
		3 59s	27 0		10 36s	17 7
S	2	m 4 46	25 0	2	m 10 33	19 0
		4 54s	26 11		11 48s	17 6
M	3	m 6 4	25 7	3	m 11 59	19 11
		5 57s	26 3			
Tu	4	m 0 16	27 5	4	m 6 15	14 6
		1 3s	29 8		7 11s	17 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Lahore and Multan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala and in excess at Hissar. Temperature was below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.52" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and at Allahabad day temperature was higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly in Rajputana. Mount Abu reports 1.38", Jaipur 0.35", Ajmer 0.67" and Jodhpur 0.14". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad but above it in west Rajputana. Night temperature was above the average at Jacobabad but below it at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West but only a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Surat reports a very heavy fall of 10.24" and Bhavnagar a heavy fall of 2.10". Other amounts are:—0.69" at Ahmedabad, 0.50" at Deesa, 0.90" at Indore and 0.12" at Neemuch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the area of rainfall humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal at Deesa, Rajkot and Indore but below it at Surat. Night temperature was above the average at Rajkot but below it at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally over the southern half of the reporting area. Akola reports 1.13", Amraoti 0.12", Nagpur 0.16", Chanda 0.19" and Raipur 1.12". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Chanda and in the Berars humidity is in excess. Day temperature was higher than usual at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general but has decreased considerably in amount. Bombay had 0.33", Ratnagiri 3.02", Mormugao 0.59" and Karwar 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri temperature was slightly lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the north Bombay Deccan and locally in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Malegaon reports 0.41", Poona 1.82", Belgaum 1.47" and Aurangabad 0.41". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Poona and Bijapur humidity is in excess. Day temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given less rain on the west coast of the Peninsula but has extended freely in Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and the southern half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and locally in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar, the southeast Punjab and the United Provinces. Surat reports a very heavy downpour of 10.24" while Ratnagiri and Bhavnagar Para report heavy falls of 3.02" and 2.10" respectively. Other notable amounts are: 1.82" at Poona, 1.47" at Belgaum and 1.38" at Mount Abu. Strong monsoon conditions prevail on the west coast and seas are rough between Colombo and Ratnagiri and moderate or rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts. The somewhat unsettled conditions on the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts are disappearing.

Forecast.—A further extension of rain is likely in the north Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and Kathiawar. A decrease is probable on the west coast and in south Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th June 1922.

The monsoon continues vigorous in Burma and northeast India and has been unusually strong on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota-Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy one and a half; Moulmein, Rangoon two; Akyab five; Myitkyina, Tezpur, Gauhati one. Dhubri four; Silchar one and a half; Shillong one; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar, Barisal two; Bogra one; Darjilling four; Daltonganj two; Sialkot three-quarters, Dalhousie four. Udaipur a half and Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp in Shade. Maxima in last 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minima in last 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June to date.	Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	0	0
Do. 26th	91.8	81.6	73	—	0	0
Jask	94.6	85.5	68	—	0	—0.02
Muskat	103.1	94.0	29	—	0	—0.10
Do. 25th	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.1	87.4	55	—	0	—0.49
Rawalpindi	102.7	78.1	32	—	0.46	—1.53
Lahore	103.6	79.0	49	—	1.28	—0.35
Hissar	98.7	77.3	76	0.35	2.10	+0.79
Ambala	100.7	71.1	53	—	3.37	—0.49
Delhi	98.0	77.0	78	—	2.34	—0.94
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	100.8	83.5	59	—	2.59	+0.74
Malapuri	91.0	80.2	79	—	3.19	+1.33
Jhansi	101.6	83.0	62	—	2.65	—0.69
Cawnpore	97.8	81.5	79	0.52	1.23	—1.15
Allahabad	101.2	79.0	69	0.04	2.42	—3.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.2	90.4	53	—	0	—0.13
Marwar	91.0	84.8	76	—	0	—0.91
Kurrahi	100.4	78.4	78	0.67	1.73	—0.53
Ajmer	99.5	75.8	79	0.35	1.01	—0.99
Jaipur	102.8	83.2	65	—	1.00	—0.63
Kotah	103.0	86.4	60	1.38	3.26	—0.43
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	97.8	76.7	64	—	0.69	—2.97
Dwarka	91.5	84.7	82	—	2.77	—1.42
Veraval	86.8	83.5	86	—	1.21	—3.15
Rajkot	100.0	68.3	77	—	2.38	—2.75
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	74.8	89	2.10	4.36	+0.19
Surat	84.3	74.4	93	10.24	13.11	+4.73
Ahmedabad	98.4	76.8	89	0.69	3.09	—0.23
Deesa	105.6	77.7	85	.50	2.49	—0.49
Neemuch	96.1	75.8	82	0.12	7.48	+4.90
Indore	98.1	73.4	91	0.90	5.14	+0.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jabbulpore	89.3	75.2	81	—	4.18	—2.82
Saugor	90.9	75.5	89	—	4.87	—0.15
Hosangabad	91.1	80.0	87	—	5.37	+0.63
Khandwa	100.0	76.0	73	0.01	1.61	—2.97
Akola	99.0	76.6	54	1.13	3.15	+0.25
Amraoti	99.1	73.0	91	0.12	6.40	+0.31
Nagpur	91.8	74.8	78	.16	6.66	—1.67
Chanda	89.7	77.0	78	0.19	8.89	—2.93
Raipur	87.9	75.9	89	1.12	7.77	+1.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	77.6	83	0.33	26.22	+0.57
Ratnagiri	89.3	73.5	81	3.02	35.09	+3.03
Marmugoa	85.9	77.1	90	0.59	25.38	+5.55
Karwar	85.2	78.0	77	0.16	35.32	+1.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	73.8	77	0.41	5.17	+1.03
Ahmednagar	92.0	73.3	72	—	0.10	+1.13
Poona	86.8	71.0	88	1.82	8.54	—1.65
Sholapur	86.—	7	77	—	1.64	+0.13
Bijapur	88.2	73.0	87	0.07	2.17	—0.15
Belgaum	75.0	67.8	93	1.47	3.69	—3.03
Aurangabad	84.6	74.8	88	0.41	7.54	+2.34
Hissamabad (Indor)	84.1	73.4	76	0.08	5.40	+0.64
Hyderabad	92.9	76.6	72	—	1.90	—2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	76.6	83	2.54	27.48	—3.75
Calicut	78.2	76.1	99	6.08	46.91	+14.53
Cochin	88.1	74.1	91	1.58	32.53	—6.91
Colombo	86.8	77.1	92	0.39	6.80	—0.84
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	81.7	58	—	2.51	—1.59
Bellary	89.3	76.2	68	—	0.12	—1.67
Cuddapah	101.4	2.9	60	—	1.44	—1.39
Madras	99.3	85.4	55	—	1.77	—2.15
Bangalore	79.6	6.7	82	0.01	9.63	—0.79
Coimbatore	89.6	71.8	70	—	0.38	—1.29
Trichinopoly	95.7	74.1	58	—	2.60	—0.79
Vanavashe	95.9	81.3	55	—	1.07	—2.59

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VIDYAPITH LECTURES.

M. PAUL RICHARD ON INDIAN UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

The fourth public lecture of the Monsoon term series of the Gujrat Mahavidyalaya was held on last night in the Premabhai Hall, when Professor Sipahiwalani read M. Paul Richard's address to the students' of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Prof. Acharya read his Gujarati rendering of it. M. Paul Richard's paper was listened to with rapt attention. His interpretation of the new ideals in politics, economics, society and religion stated the Non-co-operation creed in beautiful and impressive language. The Khadinagar with Brahmin volunteers doing the humble and despised work of the Bhangies for Congress delegates have impressed him very much. His idea that caste barriers regarding marriage and food are forms of untouchability and that earnest young men should make it their duty to marry outside their caste and even province so as to effect inter-solidarity was received with surprise.

PROF GIDWANI'S VIEWS.

Prof. Acharya Gidwani in his remarks disagreed with M. Paul Richard's idea an Asiatic federation and division on East and West lines.

He regards an entente with the Islamic belt of states and the transformation of the British Empire into a Commonwealth of equal Nations as more likely steps towards world federation. Lord Inchcape of the Retrenchment Commission may note that there were four C. I. D reporters to take notes of M Paul Richard's paper, even though it was bound to appear in the papers next day.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NEW TERM.

The Registrar, Benares Hindu University, wires:—All colleges reopen on the 15th July. Admission begins on the 3rd. All subjects mentioned in the regulations are taught. Special facilities exist for research work in Sanskrit, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Botany. Selected M. A.'s and M. C. C.'s are awarded scholarships of Rs. 75. One hundred scholarships, known as Birla scholarships, of Rs. 15 each are awarded by Sethis Baldeo Das and Jugalkishore Birla of Calcutta and Bombay for encouragement of Brahmachari students. Twenty-five of these are reserved for students of the Depressed Classes. No fees of any kind are charged in colleges of Oriental Learning and Theology. Besides Birla scholarships, there are 2 scholarships of Mahant Satish Chandra Giri of Tarakeshwar. Forty scholarships, twenty of Rs. 20 each are available in the Teachers' Training College. The Engineering College degree course covers five years. Detailed information can be had from the Principal. Three hostels are completed on the University site. Accommodation is available for 1,200 students.

JAMIAT-UL-ULMA MEETING AT SITAMARHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SITAMARHI, June 24.

The 2nd annual meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma, Tirhut, was held on the 22nd and 23rd instant in Khilafat Bagh, Sitamarhi. Moulana Hakim Abdulziz presided. In spite of the cloudy weather the gathering of Hindus and Mohamedans was very large. Molivis Khurshed Hussain and Syed Ahmed with many other Ulmas attended the procession. The town Congress and Khilafat volunteers and the students of the Madrassa Imdadia, Darbhanga, made every attempt for the success of the meeting.

Public lectures were delivered which produced a great effect. The second day's sitting was postponed on account of rain.

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAVA POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 21.

The National College of Poona opened for the new year, on Monday, the 12th instant. On the next day, Professors Bhave and Gharpure addressed the students on their duty during the current year. Mr. Gharpure, in reviewing the work done by the College last year, referred to the part played by students in the picketing, khaddar, and Mulshi Satyagraha movements, and explained why Professors. J. S. Karandikar, S. M. Paranjpe and S. K. Damle preferred to go to jail for the Mawlas.

This year, the course of studies is the same as was followed last year. Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, N. C. Kelkar and C. A. Tulpule taking the place of Messrs. Paranjpe, Karandikar and Damle on the staff. Mr. B. C. Lagu, B. M. Ch. of the Tilak University in working on the Medical side.

ENGINEERING COURSE.

It is decided to start a course for the degree of Engineering from 1st July, provided at least 20 students join the class. The annual fee will be Rs. 100. Admission will be given to students that have passed the Matriculation or Entrance Examination of any University. This year, only the first year's class will be started and instruction will be given in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Surveying, Building Materials, drawing and Carpentry. Students wishing to join the class should send in their applications to the Secretary before the 1st proximo.

DEATH OF SIR A. MCROBERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 26.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler has wired to the President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce his regret at the news of the death of Sir Alexander McRobert and states that this is a sad and serious loss not only to Cawnpore but to the whole of Upper India. The Government have frequently had advantage of Sir Alexander's advice and his generous donations to public welfare had won admiration and esteem of all even of those who had not the advantage of knowing him personally.

POONA NOTES.

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 21.

An attempt was made to restart Picketing of liquor shops, on Wednesday last, by two temperance workers, Messrs. Ketkar and Ginde. The prohibitory order issued by the District Magistrate in December last had already expired, as it was only to remain in force for six months. It was thought that the authorities would allow this peaceful picketing to continue; but these expectations were foiled. For the same day, Mr. Ginde was hauled up before the Magistrate under the Police Act and a fine of Rs. 50 was inflicted on him; In accordance with a resolution passed in the last session of the Free Libraries Conference the Poona City Municipality has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Central Free Libraries Association, Poona. Over a hundred free libraries throughout Maharashtra, have joined as members of the Association. Three clerks of the Surgeon general's office have tendered their resignations in pursuance of the principle of Non-Co-operation.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 26.

The Provisional Executive Council of the Delhi University have decided to request the Government of India to increase the maintenance grant for the year 1923-24 to two lakhs of rupees and to incur an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees on the University buildings in the new capital. If this request is granted, it is expected that the foundation stone of the University buildings will be laid by His Excellency the Viceroy in November next when the first convocation of the University will take place and by that time the organization of the various authorities of the University would in all probability be complete and the University will be in its full working order. It is also intended to appoint three full time professors and six full-time readers of the University next year. The University is suffering from lack of funds and it is aprehended that the democratic axe might be applied to the trunk of the grant of Rs. 75,000 already made in the current year's budget.

A NEW LIQUOR SHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to the notification, dated 7th June, 1922, signed for the Collector of Bombay by Mr. Talyarkhan, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, asking within a fortnight for any protest against opening of a new liquor shop in Parel village in House No. 1241 known as Daruwalla House. The house is owned by Mr. Shapurji Dadabhoy who wishes his license to be removed from Khetwadi Main Road to Parel Village where there are already 2 liquor shops and 2 toddy shops in existence.

The place of intended shops is exactly opposite the Veterinary College and about 150 ft. from the Municipal Boy's School and about four to five hundred ft. from the Municipal Girls' School. Besides, it is in close vicinity to public latrines and a public water fountain about 30 ft., distant and is used by hundreds of women and children who have to pass or repass from the place intended for the liquor shop. These users of latrines and water fountain will surely be in danger of being molested by the drunkards from the shop.

I have to request you, therefore, to protest against its opening in this locality through the columns of your valuable paper. Public protests signed by many persons from Parel have already been sent to the Collector, a copy of one of which is enclosed herewith.—Yours, etc.

G. GRACIAS.

125 Bhoiwady,
near Parel Village,
June 18.

SOLICITORS' CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the instance of the Law Society, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court were pleased to sanction half holiday on Saturday and did on the 24th instant enforce the New Rule so far as the Court Offices were concerned. Their Lordships had, we understand, made it a condition that the Attorneys should also close their offices at 2-30 p.m. and give their clerks their much needed relief and to enable them to do so were so kind as to order publication of cause lists for Monday on Friday last. The Law Society has issued the requisite circular in the matter and all the European attorneys without exception and most of the Indian ones closed their offices on the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. However, I regret that some of the Indian attorneys ignored the circular and kept their offices working till late hours. It is extremely painful that these attorneys who are keen on preserving their prerogatives and safeguarding their interests persist in sweating their clerks and defy the Law Society. Will his lordship the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Hon'ble Court look into the matter and enforce their order and resolution with promptness and propriety? The clerk's Association should also collect the names of the firms who ignored the circular and publish their names.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

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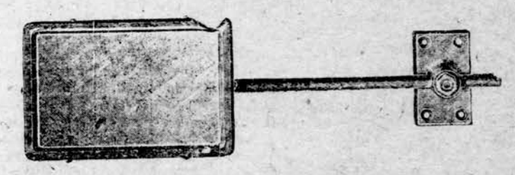

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CORPORATION COMMITTEES.

PROTEST AGAINST ARBITRARY SELECTION OF PERSONNEL.

MR. H. P. MODY AS "DICTATOR."

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to suggest the names of members who should constitute the various Committees of the Corporation and also the references which each Committee should consider, has submitted a number of draft resolutions in continuation of their first report dated the 7th instant, for reconstituting the remaining Committees of the Corporation.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in the course of a minute, referring to the method of selection of members adopted and the fixing of the maximum number of members of any one Committee at 25, writes:—

"It does not appear to be right to exclude the old members who are desirous to be on the reconstituted Committee. The procedure adopted was certainly objectionable. Members were asked to state on what Committees they would wish to serve and the order of preference for the Committees. Some who expressed their desire to be on certain Committees were actually excluded from the Committees under the rule of 25. Some were excluded because in the order of preference they came 4th or 5th or some thing of the sort. Sometimes those who did not express any desire were put on the Committees. Sometimes a member was excluded because he was said to be unfit or useless. It is this sort of judgment that looks like insulting the member. The most comical aspect is the Mr. H. P. Mody's repeated declaration that he has applied to himself a self-denying ordinance in excluding himself from some Committees. To be on the Committee means work and sometimes very heavy work. To keep out of it means no work. I cannot comprehend where self-denial comes in, in shirking work by keeping out of a Committee.

Personally I have no objection to Committees being reconstituted as they are recommended. Instead of Gardens and Beggars Committees I would have preferred Drainage and Sanitary Committees. I have penned a long minute for the purpose of pointing out that the so-called improvement in the present proposals is not worth the bitterness it evoked, at the meetings of the Committee I attended. The procedure of excluding does not seem consistent with the courtesy and consideration due to a Councillor who desires to serve on the Committee. The squabble is not calculated to promote the dignity of the Corporation. I therefore trust Councillors will not stand in the way of members who wish to serve on the Committee. The idea of unwieldiness does not apply to Committees where discussion is informal. It may mean extra work for the Secretary's Office, but this may be endured in the very few cases where the number 25 is exceeded in practice.

MR. B. R. B. JEEJEEBHOY'S MINUTE.

Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejibhoy in the course of his minute writes:—

"Although I find myself on most of the important Committees, I am sorry I cannot condemn too strongly the method and the manner in which the present Committees have been reconstituted. For an independent body like the Corporation to allow such a farce to be enacted without raising their voice in self-respect or in vindication of the principle of divided responsibility is to say the least very demoralizing."

Mr. Jeejibhoy proceeds:—

One member thought that he and he alone of the 72 was born to set the Committee system right. He was so much obsessed with the idea of his own particular adaptability to play the part that a very unusual episode has been enacted in the history of the Corporation, the sorry spectacle of a couple of dozen intelligent and independent Counsellors, barring some noble exceptions, kow-towing to the dictates of one man. At first there were two gentlemen who wanted to divide honours between them, but one of them seeing the stern opposition of some independent members very wisely withdrew with the result that later on it resolved itself into a one man's show.

When the first meeting of the Selection Committee met, Mr. H. P. Mody, the ex-Chairman of the Standing Committee, proclaimed himself Dictator and with a blue and red pencil in his hand declared not so much in words as in action that he was there with a certain inspiration to clear the augean stable, that we were only an advisory body and that we should sit down and watch him preparing the Honour's list. He donned the halo of Experience and Wisdom now so common in the Bazar round his head, sat on the left of the Commissioner's chair with the Committee Clerk behind him, put on a judicial temperament and spoke with such an air of decisive assertiveness and imposed his personality in such emphatic manner on the new members that amongst some of them "the wonder grew that such a small head could carry all he knew." I must say he was diplomatic. To disarm criticism those members who insisted on being on certain Committees he readily accepted their names. Those that were absent had to be content with his rare patronage and those new members whose first Committee it was were overjoyed to pick up the crumbs of office which he very patronizingly threw in his infinite grace at some of them. Some were thought eligible, others not. Some were "highly commended" yet left out and some were "promised" inclusion in the event of a vacancy. To those whom he "promised" a place in the Committee in future he all the while in a grandfatherly way told them how he had himself practised the "self-denying ordinance" by his own inclusion in 50 per cent. of them. The ancient Jews must have mistaken Canaan. Bombay is the Land of Promise. And who can doubt the word of this worthy custodian of the Corporation's conscience?

For a body like the Corporation to tolerate in these democratic days the antics of one man seems to me something extraordinary, and I do hope this instance is the first and the last of them. This voluntary assumption of authority if not put a stop to in time will become contagious and will retard the democratization of the premier Municipal body in the East. I do hope therefore that the Corporation will in no uncertain language declare its resentment against such procedure and thus preserve the dignity, the morale and the independent tone of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL WASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your reporter has not done justice to the importance of the poll taken on Thursday's meeting of the Corporation of Bombay. Mr. Masani beat us as he beat the table, but the blows were not terrific. There was a majority of one against us, but the majority was chiefly composed of the nominees of the Commissioner, and Justices and a few elected Councillors. The Justices are doomed. The vicious system of nomination is to be perpetuated by the reforming bill claiming to democratize the Corporation. Twenty nominees direct or indirect can easily dominate the Corporation by voting solidly. In the coming election for the new Corporation I anticipate that voting by communities will decrease and voting on measures and principles will increase. Division among elected Councillors is bound to manifest themselves more pronouncedly. Then the power of consolidated nominees can turn the scale as it pleases. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the elective principle should not be vitiated by nominations as it frustrates the working of the principle of responsibility of the representatives to their constituencies. Among the majority were some elected by rate-payers. Regarding these I stated at the meeting that I would demand a poll to expose the wasters of public money. I am not concerned with their honesty or convictions. I assume they are honest and conscientious, but I feel their erroneous judgments result in extravagance and waste of public money, and in the coming electioneering campaign, those who think with me will denounce them as wasters and as unworthy of the confidence of the electors. Some of us have resolved to inaugurate such a campaign and make the voting in the present Corporation the foundation of our appeal to voters for confidence in ourselves, and for rejection of the candidates who have voted with the majority composed of nominees and Justices. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you would allow me to emphasize the importance of last Thursday's poll.

The Commissioner asked for a grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of filling-in certain low-lying loans estimated at Rs. 7,600, and *"similar other charges in connection with the Malaria campaign."* Dr. Viegas moved an amendment sanctioning the grant of Rs. 7,600, and asking for estimates of the other cases before sanctioning further grants. This was a very reasonable demand, but the Commissioner would not accept it. It is one of the fundamentals of sound administration and finance that no grant should be made without satisfactory estimates and details of the cost of the works. No estimates means no check on waste. I pointed out that this sound system of estimates was cast overboard and I came across not only grants without estimates, but even grants without sanction of the works for which the grants were made. The last Loan Works Budgets contain many instances of this description. In fact the Standing Committee lament in their Report for 1920-21 that no explanation was forthcoming to the large savings of Rs. 13,65,767. One would imagine that the Finance Committee would demand an explanation instead of shedding crocodile tears. Savings mean reckless estimates. It is natural for an officer to spend as per his estimates. The savings, therefore, really mean that he could not help saving, so extravagant was his estimate. Mr. Masani candidly admitted that he agreed with every word I said regarding the canons of sound finance, but argued no estimates were possible, as no works may be undertaken as parties may comply with the requisition to fill in their low-lying lands. It came to this, we do not mean to fill in any particular cavity; we may never be even required to do so in future if parties comply with Justices. If they do not comply then we shall have to fill in and for this contingency we want a grant of the extra Rs. 12,400. For this remote contingency without any idea of the low-lying land, or quantity of earthwork, or cost per brass the majority made a grant!! I have only to mention that in the case of the land for which Dr. Viegas allowed the grant of Rs. 7,600; action was originally taken in 1915, and they waited for malarial mosquitoes to breed *ad libitum* for 7 years before deciding to take any action upon the excuse not one of the three owners would be caught in Bombay, or elsewhere. But now these trustees of the people's money would not wait for a month for information and estimates. I wonder how many years they will take to fill in the land of decamping brothers.

The next case was perhaps worse. The Bombay Gas Company agreed to replace vertical burners by burners of the inverted type including the cost of extension pieces at the rate of Rs. 35 each. Several months later the Company intimates that they made a mistake, and that the proper rate should be Rs. 44. Though they admitted that they were bound by the agreement. They left it to the Commissioner to come to their relief if he pleased. Most businessmen would have expected the Commissioner to reply that he could not reopen the question. But Mr. Clayton regarding this alleged mistake as Gospel truth comes for an extra grant of Rs. 13,500 to rectify this mistake and the Standing Committee complacently recommend it. We are told we cannot help it. We are at the mercy of the Company." In the face of this unyielding and defiant attitude of the company the majority by way of *bakshish* give them Rs. 13,500 above their due under the agreement.

Two years ago the gas workers struck work. Bombay was in darkness. The Company pleaded inability and solicited the help of the Corporation. The Corporation responded and saved the Company. Last year the Commissioner recommended the renewal of the contract for two years at certain rates. The Corporation sanctioned it for one year with the object of discussing an improved system of lighting within that year. However the Committee was unable to do so. When it became apparent that the Committee could not dispose of the subject before the termination of the contract for one year, the Commissioner ought to have come to the Corporation for extension to two years as originally recommended upon the original terms. But the Gas Company delayed replying and then demanded higher rates. I feel that a Commissioner who could not persuade the Company to agree to the original terms was not worth his salt. But, as a matter of fact, the Commissioner recommended higher rates involving an increased cost of Rs. 1,18,000, or thereabouts. Our Finance Committee say in effect:—"There is no help. We are at the mercy of the Company. We must accept their terms as it is impossible improvise lighting." What a degradation! Yet if the Commissioner knew his business he would soon make the Company realise that they were at his mercy. But when the Commissioner recommends and the Standing Committee confesses itself as helpless as a beatle on its back, no wonder the Company endeavours to rectify mistakes. And the officialised majority that has swallowed a camel on not going to strain at a gnat. So it comes to pass that we were beaten. Money is being wasted by lacs. It will continue to do so unless the public take up the cudgels in earnest. I would suggest to the Municipal Reform Association to originate a resolute propaganda immediately against this waste and extravagance.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, June 24.

VOTING RESULTS.

COUNCILLORS VOTING FOR DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Abdul Kadar Bamta, Fazla, Mr. Ahmad Naji Sidik Khatri, Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Barjorji Sorabji N. Cooper, Mr. Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Oansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, Mr. Mia Mahmad Haji Jan Mahmad Chotani, Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Mr. Vasanji Thackarsi Halai.—Total 19.

COUNCILLORS VOTING AGAINST DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. Behramji Navrosji Gamudia, Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Ishwardas Lakmidas, Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondi, Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, Mr. Nangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangir Marzban, Dr. Rastamji N. Ranina, Dr. Ratanshah Temulji Nariman, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.—Total 21.

The Tellers reported that the total was 20.

The result of the voting was as follows:—

COUNCILLORS VOTING AGAINST THE *BAKSHISH*.

Mr. Abdul Kadar, Bawla, Mr. Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri, Rao Bahadur Ananta Krishna Pai, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Barjorji Sorabji N. Cooper, Mr. Behramji Navrosji Gamudia, Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondy, Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman, Mr. Mia Mahmed Haji Jan Mahmed Chotani, Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Sayaji Lakshman Silam, Mr. S. K. Bole, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Mr. Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel, Mr. Wasanji Thakarsi Halai.—Total 23.

COUNCILLORS VOTING FOR THE *BAKSHISH*.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. G. Cocke, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Mr. J. T. Fry, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangir Marzban, The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Dr. Rastamji N. R. Ranina, Dr. Ratanshah Temulji Nariman, Mr. D. S. Shellim, Mr. VasantRao Anandrao Dabholkar.—Total 24.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora abstained from voting.

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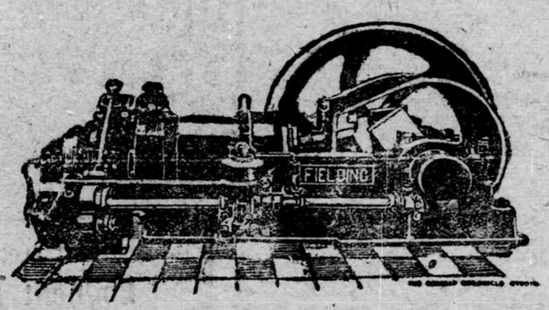

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